THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages — BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 237 — ATLANTIC EDITION — FIVE CENTS A COPY

NEGRO VOTE PROVES PUZZLE TO DEMOCRATS

Nonsegregation Reported Preached in North, Opposite in South

NO HOOVER ORDER ISSUED, IS FOUND

Smith League Formed to Get Out Race Voters in Northern Cities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Reports that the Democrats are saying in the South that a Democratic victory will insure white supremacy while, at the same time, claiming in the North that such an event would bring new political and social opportunities to the Negro voter, show the efforts of Democratic campaign strategists to hold the northern Negro vote without giving offense to the white voter of the South.

Among such efforts the recent whispering campaign—wherein it was circulated among southern white voters that Herbert Hoover did not favor segregation for Negroes in the Department of Commerce, while in the North Negro voters were confidentially told that Hoover had brought about Negro segregation in his department; whereas, investigation reveals that Secretary Hoover actually had taken no action whatever on segregation in the department—serves to illustrate how these efforts sometimes conflict.

"Warning" to Whites

Democratic campaigners for Governor Smith in the South are reported to be hinting that if the Southern states go Republican, there might be trouble over the Negro question; that it is the wish of the Democratic Party to maintain white supremacy in the South and permit the southern people to work out their social problems as local conditions require. If the South goes Republican, or even shows a strong Republican leaning, voters are being told, it will open opportunities for Negroes in important federal positions and consequently result in a serious blow to white supremacy.

The difficulty confronting the strategists is that they are being compelled to tell a different story in northern sections where there are large Negro colonies, notably in New York City, with its 200,000 Negro population, and in Chicago, where the vote is large enough to send a Negro representative to Congress.

80,000 Voters in Harlem

In Harlem, New York's Negro section, there are between 80,000 and 90,000 voters. Efforts are being made this year by the Smith campaigners, in an intensive get-out-the-vote drive, to increase this by at least half. A Smith-for-President Colored League has been authorized by the Democratic National Committee, and, while it will function nationally, it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Hungary to Have Economy Ministry

Special Activities of Three Departments Are to Be Absorbed Within Two Years

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—A ministerial conference has adopted a resolution establishing a new Hungarian Ministry for Economy destined to deal with all affairs common to the ministries offinance, commerce, and agriculture in relation to railroads, unions, industry, mining and custom issues and commercial treaties.

This is expected to simplify the administration, reduce expenditure and forward Hungary's economic development.

Within two years it is to absorb gradually the special activities of the three mentioned ministries. The Minister of Finance, Johann Bud, will become Economic Minister and Alexander Wekerle will take the finance portfolio.

It is further announced that the Prime Minister intends to leave domestic politics to Joseph Vass, Vice-Premier and Minister of Social Welfare, and devote himself entirely to foreign affairs.

The Government has finished its preparations for changing the most-favored nation customs system, which has proved detrimental to Hungary, allowing Germany to "dump" its exportable surplus goods here.

LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 3, being a legal holiday, all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES

Music News of the World 8
The Home Forum 9
"When they began to sing"
House and Garden 10
Antiques for Home and Collector.... 11
The Children's Page 12
Art News and Comment........ 13
Radio 15-17
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Astronomy to Benefit by Bequest of Dane

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

TWO hundred thousand kroner, more than $60,000, has been left by Emil Herborg, a merchant who migrated from Denmark 20 years ago to the United States, to aid in furthering astronomical and biological research in Denmark.

Mr. Herborg began work in America as a dish washer and waiter, and later developed into a teamster and contractor, finally establishing a large trade in Norwegian canned goods.

39 COUNTRIES HAVE ACCEPTED KELLOGG PACT

Washington Is Gratified at Rapidity With Which Nations Are Adhering

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than half of the sovereign nations of the world have signified, officially or unofficially their intentions of becoming parties to the "general pact for the renunciation of war."

This showing in the few days after the compact was signed in Paris is viewed with gratification by American Government officials, who see in the rapidity with which the official communications acknowledging this Government's invitations are coming to Washington, realization of the hope of the treaty's negotiators that it would become universal.

The messages from the various governments expressed thanks for the privilege of adhering to the pact. Switzerland formally communicated its intention to adhere and official communications pledging adherence came to the State Department also from Jugoslavia, Finland, the Netherlands, Brazil, Panama, and Uruguay.

Soviet Russia's intention to become a party to the treaty is the response of that government to the invitation extended through France. Unofficial advices also aligned Greece among the adhering nations. In all, 39 of the 74 nations invited have signed or have signified their intentions of adhering to the treaty.

Records show the following countries in addition to the 15 which have signed the treaty as indicating their intentions to adhere:

Austria	Luxembourg
Argentina	Mexico
Bolivia	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Bulgaria	Panama
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Rumania
Denmark	Russia
Dominican Rep.	Spain
Finland	Switzerland
Greece	Uruguay
Liberia	

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

Russian Minister Finds Many Points of Criticism in the Kellogg Pact

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Russian acting foreign commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, in communicating to the French Ambassador, Jean Herbette, the intention of the Soviet Government to sign the Kellogg pact, characterized preservation, security and general peace as the basis of the Soviet foreign policy and non-aggression treaties such as the Soviet Union had concluded with Germany, Turkey Lithuania, Persia and Afghanistan. He subjected the pact to a long critical analysis selecting as points of criticism the absence of any obligations in the pact regarding disarmament, the alleged indefinite phrasing of the pact in which he perceived a loophole for war's intervention, the British reservation of freedom of action within un-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Churches Issue Plea for Peace and Righteousness in Industry

Labor Day Message Points to Need for Better Co-operation in Dealing With Labor Problems—Admit Own Culpability

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two Labor Day messages, stressing the need for "righteousness and peace," in industry, have just been issued here by representatives of Protestant denominational groups throughout the United States.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ, in a message to its 28 affiliated denominations, representing more than 30,000,000 church members, declares that a "new industrial order which shall be increasingly characterized by righteousness and peace," is within the range of practical accomplishment.

The Rev. Dr. John McDowell, associate secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, in a message to more than 10,000 churches of that denomination, declared that the church must assume leadership in bringing equity and righteousnes sinto industrial relations.

The Federal Council of Churches' message was prepared by its commission on the church and social service. It calls upon both the religious and secular forces of the nation "to renew their faith in the social ideals of the churches as practicable objectives for American life." It also suggests a "more scientific and co-operative spirit" in the approach of the solution of labor problems, and lauds the "constructive progress" already made in this line.

"Certain phases of the industrial problem press for immediate attention," the message declares.

"The coincidence of unemployment and the rapidly advancing productive power of the Nation, due to the increased use of machinery, new power resources, scientific management, and the growing efficiency of labor, suggest the possibility of a further shortening of hours and of a five-day week in certain industries."

"Churches and social agencies must be prepared to do their part in providing for the increasing leisure time for all as hours of work are shortened. We have learned to view with confidence the ability of the workers, if opportunities are provided, to make as good use of their leisure time as any other social group."

An unusual feature of the message is the emphasis placed upon the "moral obligations" of the churches themselves as employers of labor. It declares that in addition to ministers and missionaries, the churches employ other workers in their publication houses and similar agencies.

Dr. McDowell, who worked in the western Pennsylvania coal mines as a boy, has come to be known as "the Apostle to the laboring man." His message declares that "The time has come when the Christian Church must prove to the world, especially the industrial world, that it stands for equity, as well as for fraternity; for justice as well as for love, and for righteousness, as well as for mercy.

"The most significant feature of the industrial world today is the passionate cry for social justice," he continues. "The Lord's Prayer implies the dedication of industrial life to three principles, social justice, social service, and social responsibility.

"Luxury can only justifiably come into existence when honest penury has vanished and when each person has his daily bread. Lack of wealth does not justify the poor in voluntary idleness. No religion can hope to meet the needs of men in industry unless it can do something to brighten their lives and lighten their burdens."

Motors That Drive Steamer Virginia of Towering Size

Its Electric Power Plant Is Equal to That of City of 200,000 Population

When the Sandy Hook pilot clambers down the towering side of the Panama-Pacific Line passenger steamer Virginia on Dec. 8, as the great intercoastal liner swings southward into the Atlantic bound from New York to San Francisco on her first voyage, the captain will telegraph to the engine room for "full speed ahead" and the largest electric motors ever installed in a commercial ship will respond with energy equal to that of a great city power plant.

Every hour of the day, while passengers far above the throbbing engines partake of all the luxuries of modern marine transportation, the Virginia's twin turbo-electric motors will deliver 17,688 horsepower driving the liner along her course at 21 miles per hour.

Eight oil-fired water tube boilers will provide steam for the turbines which drive the electric generators at 2880 revolutions per minute. Two motors of 8500 horsepower each are connected directly to the propeller shafts. Each propeller is 18 feet in diameter and weighs nearly 20 tons. Part of the electric power derived from these turbines will operate the refrigerating system, enabling 8500 tons of perishable commodities to be carried safely.

The electricity generated aboard the Virginia in one day is equal to the manpower of a city having a population of more than 500,000. Power and light for a city with a population of nearly 200,000 could be generated from the liner's compact power plant, which functions at top speed without causing any noticeable vibration in the passenger quarters.

The "Sails" of a Modern Ship

P. & A.

The Driving Energy of the S. S. Virginia, Said to Be the Largest Electric Passenger Ship in the World, Is Afforded by Two Motors of 8500 Horsepower Each. Posed With the Motor Are Student Engineers Who Assisted in Testing It at the General Electric Company Plant at Schenectady, N. Y.

FARM TRAINING SCHOOL FAVORS LOANS INQUIRY

St. Lawrence Route Is Also Indorsed at Sessions at Cornell University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Investigation of the Federal Land Bank, including the attitude of the present Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington toward the desirability of certain types of farm loans was asked in a resolution passed at the Eastern Regional Training School of the American Farm Bureau Federation in its closing session at Cornell University here.

Indorsement of the St. Lawrence River route as the most suitable for an internal waterway also was given by the members of the school present. Recommendations were made that the farm bureaus and other farm organizations in northeastern United States go into session to study farm subjects, including projected relief measures, and to adopt a benefit program.

National Program Discussed

Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, discussed a national legislative program, listing as among the projects and fundamentals approved by the organization, the St. Lawrence River waterway project, co-operative marketing, reduced freight rates, United States Department of Agriculture extension service, the development of Muscle Shoals and legislation for the control of surpluses.

Many surplus bills, he said, that have been put before the Government would put the Government in business and call for subsidies. The only farm relief bill now before consideration without subsidy is the McNary-Haugen bill, which provides for the disposal of surplus by shipping it abroad to keep it out of the visible market, preventing depression of the rest of the crop inside.

"I believe that the next President will have on his desk substantially the same bill," he added.

School to Be Continued

The annual training school will be continued in 1929, it was decided.

R. D. Dickinson, president of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, presided at the morning session, at which addresses were given by Earl P. Robinson, New Hampshire County Agent leader; E. Victor Underwood, general secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Federation, and H. E. Babcock, general manager of the Grange League Federation of Ithaca.

George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, presided in the afternoon. Enos Lee, director of the eastern region of the American federation, and Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of the home and community department of the federation, were other afternoon speakers.

'BABY' AUTOMOBILE PRICED £ 125

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The announcement is made that the much discussed "baby" automobile which William Morris (Britain's Henry Ford) is putting on the market here for family use is to be sold at £125. It is to be eight horsepower and a four-seater, and competes with the seven-horsepower, three-seater "Baby Austin."

SOUND FARMING IS FOUND BASED UPON BUSINESS

Genuine Relief Is Believed to Lie in Encouraging Its Industrial Side

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Solution of the farm problem and consequent relief for the farmer, in the opinion of Robert S. Brookings, founder of the Brookings Institute here, rests in sound business methods.

These, he believes, should consist of agricultural corporations patterned after the United States Steel Corporation; he believes also in closer relationship between the producer and consumer, a more thorough co-ordination of agriculture and industry, and a greater attention on the part of the farmer to advice circulated by agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Mr. Brookings, who is president emeritus of Washington University, and a writer on economic subjects, discusses the possibility of converting agriculture into a prosperous industry by the use of modern efficiency methods in an article which follows in part:

"Such demonstrations as those by Henry Ford in Michigan, and Thomas Campbell in Montana, prove positively that large profits can be made in agriculture when farming enterprises are reorganized under up-to-date business methods.

Engineer Turns to Farming

"Campbell's experience may be presented first. An engineer by training, he began growing wheat in the Crow Indian Reservation near Hardin, Mont.—leased to him during the war by the United States Department of Interior, with the backing of J. P. Morgan and other bankers.

"In 1921, he formed the Campbell Farming Corporation, an enterprise organized like a gigantic engineering project, which operates 100,000 acres, produces 500,000 bushels of wheat a year from half this acreage—the other half lying fallow—and is probably the largest single wheat growing unit in the world.

"It has been so successful at producing wheat in the calculated manner in which industrial corpora-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

School Building Study Completed

Survey of 103 Cities in 33 States May Be Extended Throughout Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The study of the school building situation in 103 cities in 33 states which has been in progress by the Bureau of Education and is now completed, will probably be exended to a continuous survey of the school building situation of the entire country.

Complete returns have been made by the 103 cities and the material which is being tabulated will be published shortly, giving information on such points as increase in attendance in the last 10 years, present congestion, size of school, educational content of the building, i. e., the number of schools providing kindergartens, the number of classrooms, the number and kind of special rooms and auditoriums, the number and size of gymnasiums and other data of that sort.

The report is expected to show how many classes are in excess of capacity and what educational facilities are necessary to provide for not only senior and junior high schools, but for elementary schools in a modern city at the present time.

Reports will also be presented on the schools having the platoon system and those which are preparing to organize on this plan.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Saloons Kept Rentals Down, Not Up

Binghamton, N. Y.

TRANSFORMATION of a portion of Washington Street, with increased property values following the removal of the saloons, is cited by merchants here as one of the tangible benefits of prohibition. City directories of 1917 showed that five of 12 structures on the east side of the street adjacent to the main crossing, were occupied by retail liquor establishments.

At present the four saloons are supplanted by a shoe store, a paint store, a jewelry store and a display room for women's wear, while a restaurant occupies the space formerly used by a hotel bar.

"This change has not only altered the east side of the street, but, because of the removal of the saloons, has made it possible for high class business houses to establish themselves on the opposite side," one merchant declared.

In the days of the saloon Washington Street was undesirable from a merchandising standpoint, despite the fact that it is in the very center of the business city. Today the activity on both sides of the thoroughfare which was formerly known for the number of its saloons is an evidence of the betterment which has taken place.

During the period since prohibition, rentals on Court Street, the main thoroughfare, have increased from $4000 to $7500 a year for 50-foot frontage. But in this same time rentals on Washington Street have gained from $800 to $2500-$4000 a year.

The increase in property values on Washington Street has been nearly double the increase in value of adjacent property. While there were, doubtless, a number of factors in this change, the removal of the saloons is admittedly the greatest single cause.

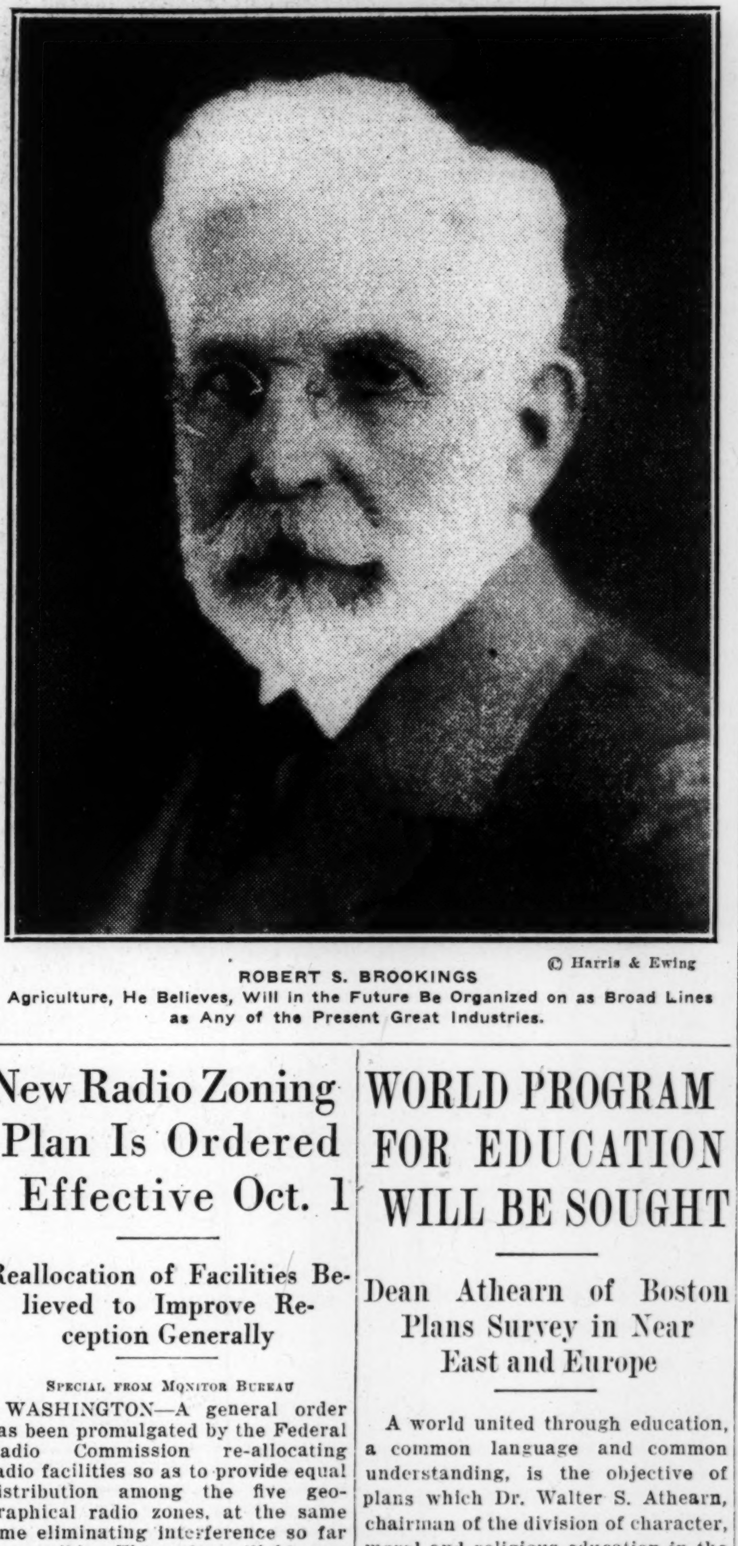
MINING EXPANDING RAPIDLY IN CANADA

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railway, has arrived here and is optimistic about Canada's future. Referring to the economic position, he said in an interview, that the mining industry was expanding so rapidly that in from 10 to 15 years Canada will be the greatest gold-producing country in the world.

"I venture to predict," he added, "that the day will come when our mineral manufacturing production will be as great as our production in agriculture."

Has Bright Outlook on Soil



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ROBERT S. BROOKINGS

Agriculture, He Believes, Will in the Future Be Organized on as Broad Lines as Any of the Present Great Industries.

New Radio Zoning Plan Is Ordered Effective Oct. 1

Reallocation of Facilities Believed to Improve Reception Generally

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A general order has been promulgated by the Federal Radio Commission re-allocating radio facilities so as to provide equal distribution among the five geographical radio zones, at the same time eliminating interference so far as possible. The order will become effective Oct. 1, except for certain sections, not involving change of station assignments, which become effective immediately.

The plan, in the opinion of the commission, will provide an improved standard of radio reception generally and also distribute the radiocasting channels, powers and periods of time on the air equally among the five radio zones as directed by the last Congress.

Of the total number of 90 channels 74 are made available for "high-grade reception," according to the statement. Thirty-four will be assigned for regional service, with two, three or four stations per channel, and 40 channels will be for individual use of stations with power of 5000 watts or more. Sharing of time by the larger stations is provided so as to accommodate a greater number of stations.

Sam Pickard, commissioner representing the Fourth Zone, including Middle Western states, made public simultaneously with the announcement of the re-allocation plan, a letter to members of the Radio Commission, stating he accepts the plan "with the distinct request that any allocation of stations based upon this plan shall not be made effective until the public and members of Congress have had a reasonable opportunity to study the commission's interpretation of the Radio Act, and their reaction made known to the commission."

He said that hardship is imposed upon the Fourth Zone under the plan and that this could be averted by "judicial employment of the borrowing clause of the law and by other means."

WORLD PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION WILL BE SOUGHT

Dean Athearn of Boston Plans Survey in Near East and Europe

A world united through education, a common language and common understanding, is the objective of plans which Dr. Walter S. Athearn, chairman of the division of character, moral and religious education in the World Federation of Educational Associations, hopes to formulate after a world tour which he is about to undertake.

Dr. Athearn, dean of Boston University's School of Religious Education, soon will turn over his university duties to Frank W. Clelland, assistant dean, and depart for Europe on a year's leave to study conditions in every country which he will visit.

He will go first to Egypt and the Near East to investigate situations for missionary schools.

In Geneva he will establish headquarters until September, 1929.

Through leaders in the different countries, Dean Athearn expects to achieve definite understanding of existing conditions which will enable him to formulate plans for an international basis of education along the lines of morality and religion. A national department of education in each country of Europe and Asia is one objective. Through these clearing centers the individual problems could be delegated to an international department of education.

Dean Athearn's committee will consist of seven persons. He expects to form a temporary assisting committee composed of the following: Tracy Strong, head of the International Y. M. C. A., whose headquarters are in Geneva; Mrs. Strong, whose intimate associations with Trotsky are a valuable foundation for investigation, and C. D. Foster, research secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education. Augustus O. Thomas of Portland, Me., president, will be a member ex-officio.

Dean Athearn's first report to the next conference of the World Federation, which will be in Geneva the first week of August, 1929, will include merely a recommendation for procedure.

NEW FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By UP)—The Government has decided to establish a Department of Fisheries.

Prohibition and School Savings

IN 1910, Kalamazoo had a school population of 4708, and the pupil deposits totaled $2255.82. Because of irregular savings the system was discontinued until 1924. Last year the number of pupils had increased only 2 1-5 times over 1910, but the pupil deposits had increased 23½ times—$52,142.16. More details on this interesting side of prohibition will appear

Tuesday

Prohibition Fruitage

GERMANY'S FULL WAR PAYMENTS BEGIN FROM NOW

Coming Year Regarded as Supreme Test for Dawes Reparation Scheme

FOUR YEARS' PERIOD OF TRANSITION ENDS

No Question Expected to Be Raised Till After the United States Elections

Since the first "standard" annuity year, during which Germany will be required to pay the full yearly war indemnity to the Allies under the Dawes plan, has now opened, the "transition period" observed as a breathing space for the recovery of Germany's economic life has passed, and experts must direct their attention to this new and extremely delicate phase of the reparations question. In the first years, 1924-25, the German annuity amounted to only 1,000,000,000 marks. Since then it has risen by stages to its present figure, 2,500,000,000 marks, the topmost amount which Germany is to pay until the allied claims are liquidated.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Beginning with September 1 Germany will commence paying the full annual reparation sum or, as it is called, the "standard annuity" of 2,500,000,000 marks annually, as provided by the Dawes agreement. For this purpose the Reich must increase its contribution from the German budget by another 750,000,000 gold marks.

All other contributions made by railways, industry and otherwise had reached their full amount already in the last or fourth annuity year. Henceforth Germany's annual reparation payment will be made up as follows—contribution from the German budget 1,250,000,000 gold marks, transport tax, 290,000,000 gold marks, interest and amortization German railway bonds 660,000,000 gold marks, interest and amortization, German industrial debentures 300,000,000 gold marks.

Successful Operation So Far

The first four years in which Germany was called upon to pay a total sum of 5,450,000,000 gold marks was regarded as a test and a transition period. So far the plan has operated successfully, Germany making payments regularly and punctually. From now on the annuities are subject to further modification only as they may be increased through the application of a provision taking into account changes in the general purchasing power of gold. Arrangements have been made by the Agent-General of Reparations, with the co-operation of the German authorities, to spread the payments of the coming annuity through the year in such a way as to secure the most even distribution of the receipts. The contribution from the German budget is payable in equal monthly installments, which are withheld from the yield of the controlled revenues by their Commissioner and paid over each month to the Agent-General of Reparations.

What the four transitional years have done is to re-establish confidence in Germany by inducing her to balance her budget and enabling her to stabilize her currency. In their desire to reconstruct Germany the experts have not been thinking exclusively of the best way to secure punctual reparation payments for the Allies, but have regarded the Dawes agreement also as "part of the larger problem of the reconstruction of Europe," S. Parker Gilbert, the agent, writes. "The fundamental problem which remains is the final determination of Germany's reparation liabilities . . . as soon as possible," he says at the conclusion of his last report.

Reich Adopts Moderate Views

This coincides with Germany's wishes too. The Germans always maintained they could not pay the full annuity, but there have been a few farseeing men who urged that the Reich should sincerely do its best to make the payments so long as it was able. But all agree that ignorance of the total amount of the debt is unbearable. The Reich has made punctual payments, and if, for a certain length of time, it seemed it was endangering the thorough testing of the Dawes plan by overborrowing and overspending, as Mr. Gilbert maintained, this has changed.

The Reich has now also yielded to Mr. Gilbert in the matter of the increase of the railway tariffs, which the railways, who are one of the principal contributors to the Dawes payments, demanded, but which the Reich originally opposed. Revision of the Dawes agreement, however, is coupled closely with the question of the interallied debt and linked up with the problem of an earlier Rhineland evacuation, it is realized here.

Discussion of the economic part of these questions, it is fully understood by the Germans, cannot take place before the United States Presidential elections. In fact, it must wait until spring next year. Meanwhile, however, the statesmen of Europe are preparing the ground, and in this connection, special importance is attached to the fact M. Poincaré and Dr. Gustav Stresemann had the opportunity to meet one another in Paris.

Dr. Moritz Bonn Shows Need of Fixation of Reparations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In view of the important stage now reached in Germany's payment of reparations under the Dawes plan the representative of The Christian Science Monitor dis-

cussed the situation with Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, the eminent German economist, who is an authority on reparation payments.

Asked if the success of the German reparation payments depended upon foreign loans, Dr. Bonn replied: "Germany has made her payments under the Dawes plan from such taxes and current income as the Dawes plan has prescribed, but not from loans. While the German Government's reparation payments were transferred by the agent, the German municipalities and private firms have borrowed heavily abroad. Without these borrowings, the transfer of reparation payments might have been difficult. In that case, as foreseen by the Dawes plan, rearrangement would have been necessary as to Germany's payments.

Dr. Bonn was then asked if it would help reparation payments if France evacuated the Rhineland to let Germany get to work to pay more speedily. "Evacuation would greatly release the existing political tension," he replied. "If it were coupled with fixation of the total reparation debt at a greatly reduced figure, it would undoubtedly enable Germany to make an extra effort. Without fixation at a reasonably reduced figure, the financial results of evacuation will be moderate."

Effect on Europe's Settlement

Asked what he regarded as a reasonable limit to the sum total of Germany's capacity to pay, Dr. Bonn answered: "The Dawes plan has not fixed the total liabilities; it has devised an elastic system which is supposed to show whether Germany can pay an annuity of 2,500,000,000 gold marks or not. The first full annuity falls due in the year beginning today. Before actual results are known over several years, it cannot be scientifically demonstrated that this amount is too high—though it is more than likely that this will turn out to be the case."

"Does it not mean that Europe will be unsettled till the reparation debts are determined?" the reported asked.

"Determination of the debt is not enough," was the reply. "It must be determined at such a rate that it can be paid off by reasonable effort within a reasonable period. Until this is done, a complete settlement is impossible."

"Has the Dawes plan been an unqualified success?" was the next question. To which Dr. Bonn answered: "It has worked smoothly. The critical period is beginning today. As a mechanism to test the capacity of Germany to transfer the moneys paid by Germany to the reparation agent in foreign currencies, it is bound to fail as long as foreign loans, contracted for private purposes, counteract the drain on German assets."

Finally, Dr. Bonn was asked if the United States could help in any other way to bring economic stability to Europe, to which he replied: "A further reduction of the demands of the United States against her debtors, contingent on a corresponding rearrangement of the Dawes plan, might facilitate the settlement of Europe. It is a matter, however, for the United States to determine whether or not it is willing to make such sacrifices for the stability of Europe."

Germany Declared Strong

Robert Crozier Long, writing in the Fortnightly Review for September on "Germany's enrichment," says that most European countries are still much worse off than before the war. Some of them, he says, are only groping for the elements of recovery; others are not sure whether they will recover at all. "But on the eve of the fifth reparation year," says Mr. Long, "Germany is probably economically stronger than before the war. Her recovery has been almost unbroken and it has embraced all domains. She has had improving employment, rapidly increasing production, an export trade which is growing so rapidly that a permanently active foreign trade balance may be attained in a very few years, increasing savings and investments, unceasing technical improvement in agriculture and industry.

"One dark side is that the depletion of her capital has not been fully made good, and in view of the fact that reparations consist in periodically delivering certain quantities of capital into allied hands, the depletion of capital cannot be dismissed as unimportant. But the shortage of capital which compelled the borrowing from abroad has in the main resulted from an abnormally rapid expansion of industry and trade.

"The savings records of Germany, taken together with figures of new investments in industry, housing and communications, prove that the reparations drain is relatively very small. Shortage of capital of the German kind is no very great misfortune. The experience of other countries proves that a rapid increase in national production, which must result from judicious borrowing for necessary purposes, very soon cures capital shortage and may even transform a debtor country into a creditor country in a very few years."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

3249TH SALE BY CHAUNCEY O. DAVIS,
The Live Auctioneer
WASHINGTON ST., ASSINIPPI, MASS.
Tel. Norwell 32-12

Administrator's Sale on Monday, Sept. 3
LABOR DAY, at 10 a. m.

At the residence of the late LAVINA JACKSON, Corner of Green and Pine Streets, NORWELL, MASS.

Take Circuit Street, coming from Boston, near the Norwell High School to Pine Street, second street on right. There you will find my flag. Turn to the right and second flag on street denotes place of sale.

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Mrs. JANE P. GREEN, Administratrix
Auctioneer is in full charge of this sale.
Chairs for seating and truck for cartage furnished by Edwin P. Dwelle.

Mrs. Willebrandt Denies Mr. Hoover Tried to Dictate

Declares Her Action as Dry-Law Prosecutor Was Not Discussed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An organized effort is reported here to discredit Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt in her work as Assistant Attorney-General and to prevent her active support of Mr. Hoover in the campaign.

Charges have been made so persistently and when met by Mrs. Willebrandt have broken out in another quarter that it became apparent some time ago that this was being done for a definite purpose.

The latest charge to which wide publicity was given was that Mrs. Willebrandt had been called to Mr. Hoover's headquarters and reprimanded for her prohibition activities. This, like previous charges against Mrs. Willebrandt, has been met with a definite denial.

Official Work Not Discussed

"It is preposterous that Mr. Hoover or any other candidate for a high and dignified office such as the Presidency of the United States would presume to control a public officer in discharge of public duties," said Mrs. Willebrandt. "Mr. Hoover has not done so and would not do so. The conduct of my official duties was not discussed with Mr. Hoover."

The attacks on Mrs. Willebrandt began when it became known that requests were being received from women all over the country asking that Mrs. Willebrandt be sent as a speaker.

The so-called raids in New York gave Mrs. Willebrandt's enemies an opportunity to cause confusion in the public thought. It was made to appear, and this was widely circulated in certain sections of the press, that raids were instigated by Mrs. Willebrandt and timed for political effect. As a matter of fact, the raid that took place in New York City at the time of the Smith nomination had been planned for months.

It would not have been possible to have placed the participants there after they knew that Governor Smith was going to be nominated. Also the Department of Justice had nothing to do with it, it was at once shown, all such matters being in the hands of the prohibition bureau in the Department of the Treasury.

Called Only as Witness

When this canard began to weaken, the summoning of "patrons" of the night clubs in New York City was taken up and laid at Mrs. Willebrandt's door. Again it had to be explained that no charge of crime had been brought against any patron and that persons whose names had been found connected with these clubs had been summoned only as witnesses.

Yet, within the last few days, Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D.), Representative from New Jersey, in a campaign speech, has repeated publicly these charges which had already been proved inaccurate.

Mrs. Willebrandt has explained that she is concerned solely with the legal aspects of the liquor cases that come before her. She is fully aware that her prominence as a Hoover supporter and the intricacies of prohibition problems have made her a mark for the attacks by the opposition and that concerted efforts are made to discredit her with the women of the country who have regarded her as representing them with distinction.

There are indications that, having gone so far, there may be a weakening of the barrage as it is no part of the political plan to let it be known that Mrs. Willebrandt is the victim of persecution.

PROHIBITION IS DEFENDED BY GEORGIANS

Smith's Wet Stand Is Criticized by Prominent Democrats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith's wet stand has met vigorous condemnation from several prominent Democrats of Georgia.

Hooper Alexander, former United States District Attorney and an old-line Democrat, declares the adoption of Governor Smith's modification proposal would precipitate virtual anarchy and so clog the courts with liquor cases that no other business could be handled.

Mr. Alexander is a leader among the anti-Smith Democrats of the state, having commenced publication of a weekly newspaper, The Democrat, which opposes the candidate of the party and announces for a policy of "detouring around Tammany Hall" in the coming election.

Would Nullify Law

Mr. Alexander says of the party leader's anti-prohibition proposals:

"As to the changes he proposes in the statute, it is clear that they would nullify the law in such communities as New York City. . . .

"As to the constitutional amendment proposed, it is merely local option to states to manufacture liquor of unlimited strength and sell it in dispensaries.

"In those sections where dispensaries have been tried they have invariably proved fruitful of corruption. There is no reason to doubt that the same result would follow again. The dry states would be exposed to great peril."

Expressing doubt as to the good faith of Governor Smith's pledge to enforce prohibition, Dr. A. M. Pierce, editor of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, and one of the leading churchmen of his denomination in the South, declares in a statement that "whisky is essentially lawless," and that to legalize its sale by the states would be to make "bootleggers" of state governments.

Enforcement Oath Insincere

"Governor Smith's pledge to enforce the prohibition laws is not convincing," Dr. Pierce said. "He took in effect the same oath as Governor (presumably 'with one hand on the Bible and the other hand reaching up to heaven'). This oath he has flagrantly violated. Why will his oath as President be held any more sacred and be fulfilled any more faithfully than his oath as Governor?

"He differs with President Wilson as to the reason why he vetoed the Volstead Act. Let him re-read the veto message.

"His indictment of prohibition law violations is strikingly similar to current comments of enemies of the law and of those whose perversions have contributed materially to promote those very violations. These indictments are gross exaggerations, according to my information.

"In his proposed changes he appears solicitous to make liquor more, not less, available; to provide satisfaction, not denial, for wine-bibbers; to appeal to the enemies, not the friends, of prohibition.

Canadian Plan Aid to Wets

"He looks with possible favor upon the Canadian plan. In this he is consistent. Investigators say that this plan works admirably to accelerate the flow of ardent spirits. Nevertheless it does not reduce the abuses of prohibition.

"Liquor under any form of license makes the state in some measure a party to its sale. The least participation is too much. His plan would put the state squarely in the liquor business. This is intolerable."

Governor Smith's demands that "the solid South walk blindly to the polls and vote for him and for liquor in November may serve as a political gadfly to sting our southern people, the real Democrats of the Nation, into a reassertion of our rights and privileges," is the opinion of Louis D. Newton, prominent Democrat and editor of the City Builder, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce organ, and of the Christian Index, the State's foremost Baptist publication.

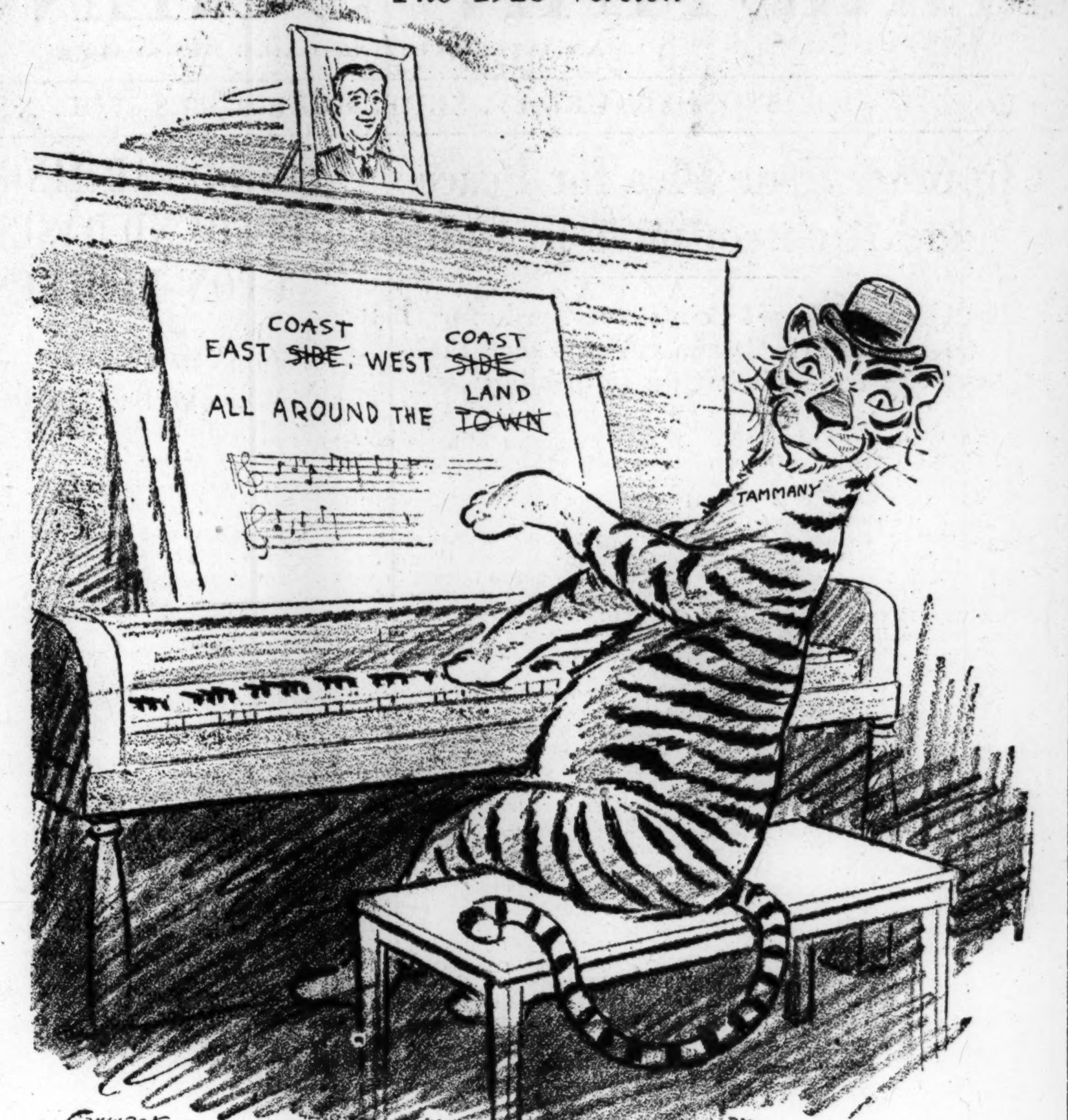
Opposes Compromise

Mr. Newton believes that to compromise with the wets by adopting any of Governor Smith's suggestions for changes in prohibition would be to pave the way for eventual collapse of the prohibition structure.

"These specious schemes for 'modifying' the Volstead Act and Eighteenth Amendment are no more than cunning thrusts at prohibition as an American institution," Mr. Newton holds.

"As a lifelong Democrat, I am regretfully forced to vote against the nominee of the party for President. Governor Smith makes it impossible for me to vote the party ticket and remain at home with my conscience."

The 1928 Version



Negro Vote Proves Puzzle to Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

will concentrate in the large northern cities, notably New York and Chicago.

Campaign headquarters have been opened at 126 West Forty-Sixth Street, where the Negro press is being supplied with material, speeches prepared for qualified Negro speakers and activities directed to capture the Negro women's vote.

Unlike many of the Southern states, New York places no restriction on the Negro voter. There are no poll taxes, no land ownership requirements, no educational clauses other than a simple test which is put to all first voters to determine their fitness to read and write. The only condition which would affect the Negro vote is that he must have lived in the State one year, in the county four months and in the election precinct 30 days.

Tenant Turnover Is Large

Rental agents report that the tenant turnover in Harlem is very large, particularly in the fall moving season, which makes it impossible for many voters to meet the registration requirements as to residence. Many others who could meet the requirements do not bother to obtain the necessary transfer papers.

Tammany Hall has been considerate in dealing with Negro patronage. While it has no Negro membership directly affiliated, there is an organization in the city known as the Colored Democracy, whose leaders are close to the leaders of Tammany Hall in political matters. The Colored Democracy is headed by Ferdinand Q. Morton, who is recognized as one of the foremost leaders of the race in New York. He holds the position of Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, which pays $7500 a year, and just now is directing the Smith-for-President Colored League.

City Employs 1500 Negroes

There are about 1500 Negro men and women employed by the city in various capacities, including stenographers, secretaries, clerks, foremen, doormen and messengers. Whites and Negroes work side by side as there is no race segregation permitted. There are about 50 Negro school teachers in the New York public schools, most of whom have both white and Negro pupils. In some schools, notably in Harlem, the Negro pupils predominate, with only a few white pupils here and there. Mixed classes are the rule in all New York schools.

Because of the concentration of Negro population in Harlem, it has been found advisable to employ Negro policemen for duty there. There are at present about 200 Negroes on the police force, some of whom are sergeants, and while their duty is confined largely to the Negro sections, they are frequently called on for traffic and emergency service in other parts of the city.

Negro Police Inspector

A recent addition to the police department was Dr. Louis T. Wright, a Negro, who was made police surgeon with the rank of police inspector.

During election times Democratic Negro politicians, working under Tammany Hall direction, are active at the polls in Harlem. Most of these workers are city or state employees and are charged with the responsibility of keeping their precincts or districts properly lined up. They understand the game of politics and play it with the facility and alacrity of their fellow politicians from the Fourteenth Street wigwam.

With these conditions obtaining in New York, Democratic campaigners feel that the race problem is a delicate one to present to the southern voter, who, since reconstruction days, has voted the Democratic ticket because it has been interpreted to mean white supremacy.

Just as the campaign opens Democratic orators are telling the voters in the South, notably in Georgia and Alabama, to work for a great outpouring of Democratic votes to maintain white supremacy. At the same time, the Smith-for-President League is talking about new opportunities that are being offered to the Negro by the Democratic Party and of Governor Smith's great human and understanding qualities that may be depended upon to solve the vexing social problems affecting the progress of the Negro.

The leaders of this organization, which include, besides Mr. Morton, Lester A. Walton, Caspar Holstein, James A. Ross, Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Mrs. Geraldyn Dismond and Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, are conspicuous among the leaders of political thought among the Negroes in New York. A number of the women are interested in social and cultural activities and have much influence in their circles.

Walker's Speech on Equality

An incident that did not help the position of the Democratic leaders in the South occurred in New York recently at a convention of the National Negro Business League which was attended by more than 500 representatives from all parts of the United States. The convention was welcomed by James J. Walker, New York's Democratic Mayor, who, according to the New York Times of Aug. 16, concluded his address with these words:

"After the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November—I won't say what is going to happen—but I can assure you now that you will be as welcome in the White House as you are here in New York City."

Women Are Urged to Aid Hoover as Dry Law Friend

G. O. P. Nominee Is "Foe of Liquor Anarchy," Says Mrs. Winter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Because Herbert Hoover is "the foe of liquor anarchy" women should vote for him, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared in a statement here. Mr. Winter employed the term "anarchy" to describe the liquor traffic situation recommended by Governor Smith.

Adding to the several reasons for supporting Mr. Hoover which she gave in her first message to home-makers, Mrs. Winter has now summarized his career in 12 reasons bearing a special appeal to women.

"If all the women voted for Mr. Hoover," she added, "his election would be assured."

Mrs. Winter has worked with Mr. Hoover during the last eight years and has come to know his work and his record as few women know it, the statement said. Recently she took up the direction of the "Hoover Home-makers" endeavor in the Republican campaign.

Recalling that "Mr. Hoover has always stressed the importance of the home," Mrs. Winter outlined the reasons she saw for the "home maker" to stress Mr. Hoover.

"Mr. Hoover is a statesman, not a politician. Nothing would please women more than the wiping out of the old-fashioned, ready-to-wear political methods. His is a record of achievement and not of promises. His achievements have been for all kinds of humans, not for a few. Things done before he was a candidate tell the story.

"Mr. Hoover trusted and led women during the war. He made the Food Administration successful because he called upon the voluntary service of American women. Instead of the European way of the State giving orders, he used the American way of the citizens giving service, and we appreciated it.

"Mr. Hoover has long helped 'Better Homes.' He has for years headed the movement that now extends into 4000 communities that set our architects planning better little homes for less money.

"Mr. Hoover has been the benefactor of children.

"Mr. Hoover has lightened women's burdens. His Department of Commerce has kept calling attention to how women's shoulders may be lightened of their burdens by new housekeeping appliances.

"Mr. Hoover has helped the family purse. He has used the office of Secretary of Commerce to do an immense amount to simplify both production and distribution, bringing more comforts for less money. He has helped eliminate waste in business and so has brought about a lowering of prices.

"Mr. Hoover is an engineer, an economist, a humanitarian. The problems of our Government are very few political and very many economic.

"Mr. Hoover's war record proves him to be a great humanitarian.

"We know he is the foe of liquor anarchy, and the friend of peace.

"Mr. Hoover is the friend of strong America. We women know that if we as a nation are to contribute to world stability it must through strength. Mr. Hoover, pledging himself to aggressive peace methods, assures us that he will make us a respected Nation.

"Mr. Hoover is all American in the broadest sense of the word. He is not a product of one state, but he has lived in every part of America and has carried the American flag to every corner of the globe.

"Herbert Hoover has from his wide experience an intense belief in America, in American homes, in American social order, in American busines methods, in American government and in American citizenship."

Texans Organizing Against Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex—The Anti-Al Smith Democrats of Texas have organized and are spreading among the voters of Texas information concerning some of their aims and intentions.

One statement, issued by the finance committee of the organization, follows in part:

"The Democrats of Texas are opposed to the election of Al Smith as President of the United States. The party machinery and party nominees will be lined against us. They will use every advantage they have under the law to mislead voters and will strive to induce those who are opposed to Smith to stay away from the polls and not vote for Hoover.

"We are confident that a majority of the voters of Texas will vote against Smith if we can get them to the polls to vote.

"The party pledge printed on the primary election ballot does not commit a party voter, voting to select state and county officers, to vote for Smith for President, but the party machinery is striving to confuse the voter on this point, with the hope of keeping many thousands of voters away from the polls on election day in November."

Contributions to be used for the purpose of disseminating information as to voters' rights, for speakers and other lawful methods of furthering the opposition to Governor Smith as President, are being received by the chairman of the finance committee, former Gov. O. B. Colquitt, whose headquarters are in the Kirby Building, Dallas, Tex.

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Girls' (7 to 10) cotton print dresses, in a variety of print designs and small checks and dots—rose, blue, green, pink and two-tone.
Some models are of a fine print with touches of hand embroidery or trimmings of white pique. Others hand smocked and tailored models. Long sleeves.
$2.00 — 2 for $3.75
Girls' (10 to 14) cotton print and plain color broadcloth dresses in a variety of models. Some have yoke front with hand embroidery on collar, cuffs and pocket, and pique trimming . . . self belt—rose, blue, green. The plain broadcloth comes in Copen only. Long sleeves.
$2.00 — 2 for $3.75
Girls' (7 to 10) printed broadcloth bloomer dresses in a range of attractive models. Some have hand smocking in contrasting colors with white broadcloth collar and cuffs. Others in two-tone plaids, in long waisted styles. Colors—rose, green, blue and two-tone.
$3.00 — 2 for $5.50
Girls' (10 to 14) printed broadcloth and P. K. dresses in a good range of styles and in all the new fall colors. Many have touches of hand embroidery with crochet buttons, leather belt and pique collar and cuffs—in blue, rose and green. Others in this group are of printed cotton and broadcloth.
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THURSDAY (Also Monday): New York State, Connecticut, West Virginia
FRIDAY (Also Tuesday): Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
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PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK FOR HOOVER

Cabinet Members to Take Stump to Aid Nominee's Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Campaign plans of the Republican National Committee include the taking of the stump for Herbert Hoover of practically every member of the Cabinet and President Coolidge, it is said here.

The latter, it was indicated, is slated for two speeches. These addresses, while not altogether political, will nevertheless have direct bearing on the Presidential campaign. They will be delivered some time in October. It is expected that one will be made in New England. The other, as now planned, would be a radio address from the capital.

The Cabinet officers who have already been listed for campaign speeches are Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Harry S. New, Postmaster General.

Others to Aid Campaign

The two recently appointed Cabinet members, Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior, who took the place of Dr. Hubert Work, Republican national chairman, and William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce, who succeeded Mr. Hoover, have not as yet been included in any campaign plans.

According to campaign managers neither Mr. West nor Mr. Whiting have ever made political speeches. It was suggested, however, that they might do some campaigning via the radio.

The use of the radio is to be resorted to quite extensively by all the Cabinet officers. Secretary Mellon expects to confine his campaign entirely to the radio, though he may make several public addresses, one in New York and one in Pennsylvania.

Secretary Kellogg, who is slated to discuss international affairs and stress the peace treaty, will also utilize the radio, particularly in the speeches it is expected he will make in the East. Plans are under way for several large political meetings for him in the Northwest, with one of them in his home city, St. Paul.

Secretary Wilbur will do all of his speaking on the radio. He has had considerable experience as a radio speaker and is widely known to the radio audience. Republican managers have therefore arranged to have him do all his campaigning over the radio.

Two Davises to Take Stump

Secretary Davis of the War Department and Secretary Davis of the Labor Department, will take the stump more actively than their Cabinet colleagues. They will be called upon for special activity in the East, in addition to work in their home states; Pennsylvania, for the Labor chief, and Missouri, for the War Department head.

Secretary New is to take the stump in his home state, Indiana. He is also expected to do some campaigning in Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, adjoining states, where he is well known and is familiar with the political situation.

Mr. New's campaigning in and around Indiana is to be seconded, it is authoritatively understood, by Everett Sanders, former Representative from Indiana, and now secretary to President Coolidge. Mr. Sanders is a talented campaign speaker and has a wide acquaintance throughout the middle West.

Cabinet campaign plans do not include either William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, or John G. Sargent, Attorney-General. Mr. Sargent has not engaged in active political campaigning for some years. In Mr. Jardine's case there was an intimation of some question of "political expediency" due to his contact with the farm relief issue. It has not, however, been definitely determined whether he will make any campaign speeches.

Lowden Will Help

Information was obtained from an authoritative quarter associated with Republican national headquarters that Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and a candidate for the Republican nomination, who has maintained silence on the Presidential race since the Kansas City convention, will take the stump for Mr. Hoover.

It was declared that Mr. Lowden and Vice-President Dawes, who has already declared himself for Mr. Hoover and pledged his support, will campaign in the agricultural states, where both are very popular. Mr. Lowden's declaration, it was said, would be forthcoming in a few weeks.

If it eventuates then it would come at a time when Governor Smith, the Democratic nominee, would be in the middle West making his personal campaign there.

It is understood that the Democratic nominee's drive in the agricultural belt will be met by a counter campaign by a large number of outstanding Republican figures, including Mr. Dawes, Mr. Lowden, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and other members of both houses of Congress, and particularly of the Progressive group. A number of Republican Governors of the region will also take the stump, as well as well-known farm organization leaders.

Made Stand on Dry Law

Mr. Hoover, it may be authoritatively stated, does not intend any additional pronouncements on prohibition. He is said to hold the view that he has made his position clear on the issue and that no further discussion from him is needed.

It is Mr. Hoover's contention that the issue over prohibition in this campaign is really one of nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. He is opposed to any such program, either by legislation or evasion of enforcement, and believes that he has made this clear.

Another important addition to the women's Republican campaign organizations was announced in the appointment of Miss Helen Varick Boswell of New York City, to be head of the Women's Division of the Eastern Speakers' Bureau. Miss Boswell held a similar post in the 1924 campaign.

Head Prohibition Party

Wide World

DR. D. LEIGH COLVIN, Chairman of National Committee (Left); WILLIAM F. VARNEY, Party's Candidate for President (Center), and JAMES A. EDGERTON, Candidate for Vice-President.

Democratic Leaders Are Wary of Wet Group's Political Aid

Smith Camp Reported Apprehensive That Indorsement by Association Against Prohibition Amendment Will Lose Votes in the South

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The question of the political allegiance of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has arisen here and is causing much concern among the membership. There are Republicans in the association, but the Republican organization, both state and national, will have nothing to do with it.

The major part of the membership is Democratic, and it was generally accepted that the association would support the Smith campaign because of the Smith prohibition program, but now it develops that the Smith camp would rather the association keep to itself and away from the Democratic bandwagon.

Meeting Scheduled Soon

A meeting of the association is to be held some time in September, at which time an attempt will be made to decide on the political stand of the dry law opponents. Henry H. Curran, president of the association, who was Republican nominee for Mayor of New York in 1921, said the question cannot be decided until most of the directors return to New York from their holidays.

The Democratic leaders are anxious for the individual support of the members of the association, but do not want its support as a body because such support would be detrimental to the Smith campaign in the South, where the Democrats are seeking to "soft pedal" the liquor question and "play up" Governor Smith's individuality and leadership.

To Support Wet Candidates

It was reported by one of the members of the association that it may not express its position on politics at all, but may campaign for avowedly wet members of Congress with the unexpressed understanding that it looks to Governor Smith for leadership.

It is believed by the membership that an open declaration of political preference would result in a split in the organization and perhaps cause some embarrassment to some of the individual supporters.

The membership includes James W. Wadsworth, formerly Republican United States Senator and who was defeated for re-election two years ago because of his wet stand and who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Senate "after the wet and dry excitement blows over."

Many Questions From South

In its campaign for the abolition of the Eighteenth Amendment, the association has been sending out questionnaires to every candidate for Congress asking for a definition on the prohibition question. With this information the association expects to carry its campaign into all states, promoting those candidates who show an inclination toward repeal of the prohibition law and opposing those who are dry.

Since the Smith acceptance in Albany a week ago many calls have been received at Hoover headquarters for publicity on the Republican stand on prohibition.

As these requests come in considerable numbers from southern newspapers, Republican leaders regard them as significant. It is especially noticeable, the Hoover supporters say, that many of these requests have been received from Texas.

MEXICO IS EXTENDING REFORESTATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Seven thousand hectares in the municipality of Malpais in the State of Hidalgo are to be planted with various kinds of trees as part of the Mexican Federal Government's reforestation plan, according to an announcement by the Department of Agriculture. Eucalyptus trees will be planted first, it is said. Then oak, cypress, and acacias will follow.

The object of planting eucalyptus trees first, it is explained, is that this tree grows rapidly and will afford an immediate supply of wood. The planting of these trees also has the objective of supplanting the raising of the maguey plant from which "pulque," Mexico's most used alcoholic beverage is distilled. The Government is trying to discourage the drinking of this beverage.

DRY COMMITTEE VOTES TO KEEP VARNEY IN RACE

Prohibitionists Refuse to Withdraw Nominee in Favor of Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Through the absence of one of its number in Europe on prohibition duty, the practical element in the Prohibition Party, zealous of lending effective aid in the present crises, was outvoted at the meeting of the National Executive Committee and the party's presidential candidates were kept in the field.

The vote was four to three. Emil L. G. Hohenthal, who has done notable prohibition organization work in Europe, cabled from the Anti-Alcohol Conference at Antwerp his wish to see the party's nominees withdrawn. Had his vote been counted, it would have made a four-to-five tie, and the national chairman, Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, would have cast the deciding ballot for retirement of the candidates. However, the eight in attendance were evenly divided, with the count standing four to three. The chairman did not vote, and the majority ignored Mr. Hohenthal's position.

The outcome was regarded as a victory for the doctrinaire of "middle of the road" element, consisting of those who under no circumstances would have anything to do with either of the major parties. Also it represents, it was said, a certain amount of hostility to Republicans.

Seek Defeat of Smith

The decision taken was on the question of withdrawing the prohibition candidates in favor of Mr. Hoover and Senator Curtis, the Republican nominees, in order to raise no obstacle to the defeat of Governor Smith. According to John P. Coffin, manager of the last prohibition presidential campaign, four-fifths of the party's members wanted this done. Feeling was very strong among those who supported this view that for the first time there was a national political lineup on prohibition, that Mr. Hoover's election meant its continuance and Governor Smith's victory its decay and that the Prohibition Party should throw its influence to the support of its historic cause. As Mr. Coffin, who is state chairman for Florida, put it:

"I did not want under any circumstances to split the dry vote."

"Having been in the South so many years and knowing the effort Southern Democrats were making to compel themselves to vote for principle, I did not want to put anything in their way which would make them think the Prohibition Party was working simply for party power and was willing to split the dry vote for such power.

Concession to Southerners

"I realized the Democrats of the South were sacrificing life-long prejudices and hereditary training in voting for Mr. Hoover to sustain their principles, and I felt the Prohibition Party, even at the cost of not having a Presidential candidate for the first time in its history, should make this concession to the Democratic prohibitionists of the South."

William L. Varney, the party's presidential nominee, however, did not want to be withdrawn, and he came to Chicago to tell the executive committee so. He was supported in the executive committee by the Rev. B. E. P. Prugh of Pennsylvania, Miss Esther H. Elfreth and W. D. Martin of New Jersey, and Frank S. Regan of Illinois. The withdrawal votes were cast by H. P. Faris of Missouri, Alonzon E. Wilson of Illinois and Mr. Coffin. The party may not get on the ballot in more than a dozen states.

MEXICO TO OPEN 270 SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Department of Public Education announces that 270 new rural schools will be opened throughout Mexico during the month of September. Several of these schools will be established in the State of Vera Cruz, the statement says, because this district has not heretofore received its proper appropriation of funds for federal school aid.

ANTI-SMITH CLUB FORMED IN TENNESSEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Declaring that their only political allegiance was with the Democratic Party, more than 200 men and women from all sections of Tennessee met here, repudiated Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, Democratic presidential nominee, because of his stand against prohibition and formed a state-wide organization to work for Herbert Hoover.

To carry on an aggressive campaign for the Republican candidate in Tennessee, normally a Democratic State, a central committee of 15 leaders was appointed, headed by Jeff McCarn, Nashville attorney, who was named permanent chairman of the Anti-Smith Democrats.

The central committee, which has already begun active work in organizing the Democrats opposed to Governor Smith, includes John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers; John L. Hillbrook, editor of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board, Nashville; Mrs. Minnie A. Welch, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and W. R. Webb, head of Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

The keynote of the meeting was struck by Dr. A. J. Barton, chairman of the national executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League, who charged the record of Governor Smith is opposed to moral progress and is "dripping wet."

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the anti-Smith stand taken by the All-South Conference at Asheville, N. C., July 18, disapproving of any third party movement, urging the defeat of any wet presidential candidate and pledging support to all dry nominees of the Democratic Party.

Pinchot Backs Hoover; Approves His Dry Stand

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Gifford Pinchot, militant dry crusader and former Governor of Pennsylvania, let it be known that Herbert Hoover's stand on the liquor question, above all else, was responsible for his decision, not only to support the Republican nominee, but to take the stump for him. He said, "I'm for Hoover and against Al Smith. That goes without saying."

Asked his reason, he said: "I'm dry and for the Eighteenth Amendment. Al Smith's wet and against it."

Committee Backs Smith

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—A resolution declaring that the Democratic Party platform and presidential candidate have pledged support to legislation for taking care of farm crop surpluses, while the Republican Party and candidate had not taken cognizance of the surplus problem but instead proposed loans, was adopted by the corn belt committee meeting here.

TAX GROUP CONTINUES STANDARDIZING WORK

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Mark Graves, chairman of the New York Tax Commission, was elected president of the National Tax Association, in convention here. Fred R. Fairchild of New Haven, Conn., was named vice-president, and W. G. Query, chairman of the South Carolina state tax commission, and Alfred E. Holcomb of New York were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Delegates voted to continue for another year the work of committees on simplification of the federal income tax, standardization and simplification of business taxes, reciprpocity between states in inheritance taxation and on commercial automobile taxes.

Smoot Refutes Smith's Charge of Extravagance

Senator Explains Increase of $346,000,000 in Cost of Government

WASHINGTON (AP)—Referring to the charge made in Governor Smith's acceptance speech that governmental expenditures, excluding the public debt, had increased $346,000,000 under President Coolidge, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, in a statement issued here, asserted that this increase was in fact the difference in expenditures between 1923 and 1924.

Arraying a detailed comparison Mr. Smoot, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, reached the conclusion that of this increase $319,000,000 could be accounted for by an increase of $82,000,000 in the retirement of the public debt, $22,000,000 in customs and internal revenue refunds, $48,000,000 in appropriations for the War Finance Corporation, $112,000,000 in the adjusted service certificate fund, $90,000,000 in settlements under the war claims act and $5,000,000 for Cape Cod Canal.

While there were other changes in departmental appropriations these items, he stated, "will fairly explain almost wholly the increase."

Pointing out that while Governor Smith had complained that there had been an increase of $556,000,000 for independent bureaus, Senator Smoot stated that in 1928 the appropriation for the Veterans Bureau alone approximated $500,000,000. He closed by inquiring "Will Governor Smith dare say he would have vetoed the appropriation for the Veterans Bureau?"

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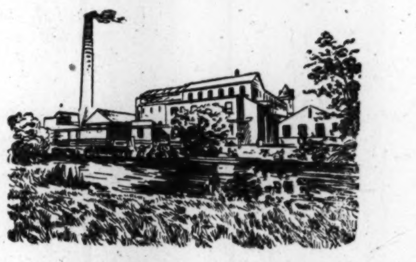
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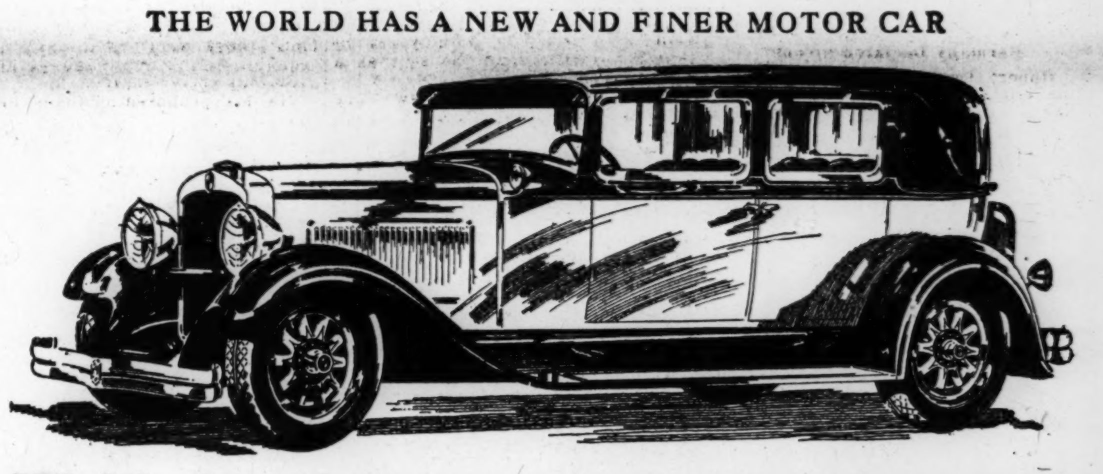
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MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE HEAD RESIGNS OFFICE

Result of Protest Against Proposed Increases in Motor Liability Rate

The difficulty of establishing acceptable premium rates under the compulsory automobile liability insurance plan, which has been in pioneer use in Massachusetts for two years, has brought the resignation of the State Insurance Commissioner.

Leaving to the state administration the satisfaction of having retained present rates against a proposed increase, and the responsibility of defending the rate schedule against probable court action by the insurance companies, Wesley E. Monk, the commissioner, submitted his resignation to the Governor's office approximately an hour after the time he had set for promulgation of the new rates.

Legal questions may be raised as to whether there are any established rates for 1929, since the insurance law prescribes that the commissioner shall each year, on or before Sept. 1, determine the rates for the coming year. There was a possibility the Governor might immediately appoint a new commissioner who would reestablish the existing rates before the end of the day and the time limit.

Roger Clapp, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of motor insurance matters, gave the opinion that the existing rates must stand for 1929 in the absence of new rates being promulgated. He pointed out that the law does not require new rates to be made each year. If no promulgation is made, the insurance companies cannot take an appeal to the courts under the method prescribed in the law, he added, since the time for making such an appeal closes 20 days after the rates are established. The present rates were established Sept. 1, 1927.

Persons acquainted with the attitude of insurance executives consider it certain that the companies will file suit to obtain an increase of the rates by court order on the basis of the automobile rating bureau's records, which Mr. Monk declared showed the necessity of a revision in order to make the company revenues adequate to meet unpaid claim losses and ordinary expenses.

Political considerations involved in the issue were indicated in a statement by Elijah Adlow, whom Mr. Fuller had retained as private counsel to contest the new rates if they should be issued, who said of the commissioner's action:

"It is a fine thing for the people of the State, for it will save them approximately $1,000,000. It is a fine thing also for the Republican Party, for it shows the administration has had the power to win its point in the public interest."

The party is in the midst of a primary campaign, leading to a state election in November. Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, recommended, in view of an allegedly large volume of fraudulent claims entering into the estimates for a rate change, that the original rates should be continued another year, and the challenge, if any, be allowed to come from the companies. Joseph P. Warner, State Attorney-General, supporting this proposal, told Mr. Monk his office would prefer to appear in the courts "in support of the interest of the general public," rather than what might be construed to be the interest of the insurance companies.

Resignation Was Voluntary

Mr. Fuller, however, declared he could not ask for the resignation of Mr. Monk solely because of an honest difference of opinion. In this degree, the commissioner's resignation was voluntary. The Governor had urged him in repeated letters to reduce by at least 25 per cent the allowance made in the new rates for some $5,500,000 of estimated losses on pending claims included in the 1927 experience which was the commissioner's basis of calculation.

The rates proposed by the commissioner for 1929 ranged from a level barely below that he fixed two years ago in country districts to an increase of more than 80 per cent on light cars in Boston proper and a few cities immediately adjacent. The average of the proposed increases was said to be about 17 per cent.

In establishing the rates at the inauguration of the compulsory insurance plan, Mr. Monk set them substantially lower than those for the same type of insurance voluntarily written the year before. According to insurance men the charge most protested in the commissioner's schedule, a premium of $53 for light cars in the congested district, is less than half the premium for the same insurance in New York City, and is about even with the rate in Albany, N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

The present rates are $29 for light cars, $37 for medium cars and $45 for heavy cars in the metropolitan areas; $22, $27 and $34 in medium-sized cities, and $16, $20 and $25 in small towns and country districts.

Ontario Desires 'Average Citizen,' Declares Premier

British Empire Parliamentary Delegates Have Interview With Provincial Ministers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Members of the British Empire parliamentary delegation at present touring the Dominion have arrived in Toronto and have exchanged views with the provincial Premier, G. Howard Ferguson; W. E. N. Sinclair, J. G. Lethbridge, and members of their respective parties.

At the conference held at the Ontario Parliament Buildings, the Ontario Premier spoke of the large investment of United States capital in this province and of the enormous dividends going to enrich the people of the neighboring republic. Ontario was glad to have American capital, he said, but would also like more British capital and British settlers.

"We don't want your cream, either," added Mr. Ferguson. "What we want is your average citizen, such as you will see in this country—men who have energy and ambition, men of good morals and physical type, who can be assimilated, and will make useful citizens of Ontario."

Viscount Peel, chairman of the United Kingdom delegation, expressed on behalf of the Empire parliamentarians, their delight at the Ontario Government's proposal to let them see something of the life of the people on Ontario farms.

Small British Investors

Sir John Marriott, member for York, and political historian, was surprised to hear that American capital was employed so extensively in Ontario, and said it was his desire that British capital henceforth should pour into the Dominion more abundantly. He spoke of the huge amount of capital in the hands of small investors in Great Britain, aggregating more than £2,600,000,000 and said much of it would be available for Canadian development enterprises if some guarantee could be given concerning the nature of the security. He asked Mr. Ferguson if Ontario possessed machinery whereby small investors could be given reliable information and was told the Canadian banks in London always had or were able to get information of this character.

Long-Distance Methods

"I think the weakness of the position of the British investor," said Mr. Ferguson, "is that he adopts long-distance methods. There is not a Canadian bank of reputation which has not a London branch or connections, and investors could protect themselves by obtaining information from them. If the British would take a leaf out of the American book, it would be well. Before investing money in a Canadian mining enterprise, the United States capitalist retains a Canadian mining engineer to advise him concerning the soundness of the venture and the prospects for adequate returns, and if Americans go into a forestry scheme, they organize a company and put some competent Canadian business men on the board to see that everything is all right.

"We welcome American capital, but we also desire British capital, because we want to get on. If we have your money, we will also have your people and your wood will," concluded the Ontario Prime Minister.

A proposal to bring 1000 British schoolboys to Canada for a sojourn of six weeks next year, with 1000 Canadian schoolboys going to the Motherland for a similar period, was broached by Sir Samuel Chapman of Edinburgh, the suggestion meeting with warm approval from the gathering.

Legal Luminaries Conclude Session

Institute of International Law Elects Officers—Next Conference in New York

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — The Institute of International Law, in concluding the final session of the thirty-fifth congress in the Town Hall here, elected James Brown Scott, general secretary of the Carnegie International Peace Foundation, as president in succession to Hjalmur Hammarskjoeld, Governor of Province Upsala, Sweden, who retires. The congress voted to hold the 1929 meeting in New York, at which the protection of minorities will be the chief topic of discussion.

The conference, composed of specially selected delegates, more than three score of them being the world's legal experts, representing 20 nations, was said by the general secretary, Prof. C. H. Vissicher, to constitute a milestone in the history of international law. The subjects discussed included the proposed increase of from three to six nautical miles in all territorial boundaries.

Sir Thomas Barclay and M. Alvarez, Chile, supported Sweden's plea for the increase, but upon the motion of Mr. Scott and Professor Higgins of Cambridge, the congress voted for the retention of the three-mile limit. The question will arise again at the diplomatic conference at The Hague in 1929.

Prof. Carlaxel Reuterskiold, Sweden, reported on nationality, especially of married women, and a resolution was passed urging the granting to them of greater freedom of action. Furthermore, the congress decided that no citizen should be allowed to lose citizenship before acquiring it in another country.

The complicated question relating to the status of ships in foreign ports was dealt with at length in a resolution adopted, essentially improving the present regulation which obliges each nation to give foreign craft free access to its ports.

M. Borel and Mr. Politis reported an increased range of compulsory arbitration and binding authority at the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The crucial import to world harmony of the speedy development and codification of international law was emphasized by Professor Schucking, Germany, who in the course of his remarks said: "The speed with which questions of international law are developing must be met with equally rapid solutions, if civilization is to progress."

TOKYO BECOMING A "EUROPEAN CITY"

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The fifth anniversary of the "great earthquake" finds Tokyo a far better city than ever before. The streets have been widened and paved, substantial bridges built over Tokyo's multitude of canals, a sanitary plumbing system begun and hundreds of modern business buildings edected. In fact, Tokyo is rapidly losing its distinctive Japanese atmosphere, and becoming a typical European city in appearance.

Yokohama's reconstruction has been somewhat slower, but the progress made seems unbelievable unless seen.

EMORY STUDENTS MUST POSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EMORY UNIVERSITY, Ga.—When students register at Emory University this fall, their individual photographs will be made, thus introducing to the South a practice which already is in vogue in institutions in other sections. The photographs will be kept by the Emory officials as a part of the records of the students.

Official Version Is Now Given of Naval Agreement

Understanding Arrived at Is Merely a Compromise—Other Nations Must Consent

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Christian Science Monitor representative is now enabled, through inquiries in official circles here, to throw further light upon the Anglo-French naval agreement. When the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference met in Geneva last spring a deadlock was reached, it being found that the basis for discussion put forward by France and England, where the naval strength of commissioned capital ships provided for by the Washington convention was concerned, were so diametrically opposed that no further progress was possible.

France insisted on limitation being by total tonnage and tonnage only, without specifying the classes of vessels that this power was to be distributed in. Great Britain was equally set upon limiting each class of vessel separately. This difference was fundamental since France wanted to put its tonnage in small craft for coast use, which if unlimited could deny the English Channel and the Mediterranean to long range cruisers which Great Britain considered essential for the protecting of its overseas trade.

The agreement is nothing more than a compromise which removes this difference. It will be valuable as a step toward armament limitation, only if the other great naval powers, the United States, Japan and Italy, approve it. If they do not, it falls to the ground entirely. It was communicated to them last month and they are now considering it. The reason for not publishing it meanwhile was that it was thought there was a better prospect of reaching unanimity if the bargaining over any reservations these powers may make were conducted secretly than if it were known to the world exactly which individual state was moving to the mere opinions of the others.

Naval Accord Conceals No Machiavellian Design

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Undoubtedly an unpleasant impression has been produced by unwarranted rumors regarding the Franco-British naval accord may be that the manner of announcing the understanding was faulty, but nevertheless it was made clear that there was merely a tentative proposal which will become effective only if approved by the interested nations. The object was to enable the naval powers to find a basis on which to work out the problems of disarmament on which there was a deadlock.

French and British admirals elaborated a plan for the restriction of the tonnage of cruisers and submarines. It was immediately decided to place the proposal before the signatories of the Washington convention with a request for their opinion. The text is plain and conceals no Machiavellian designs. At worst, even if it subsequently were shown to be open to criticism it would have been advisable to await its publication before constructing a series of suppositions injurious to the good faith of two friendly countries and susceptible of arousing undeserved international suspicions.

Lord Cushendun's Statement Has Given Satisfaction

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Lord Cushendun's statement on the Franco-British naval compromise has given general satisfaction to League circles. It disposes of the mischievous rumor that it implies some kind of political agreement for pooling naval forces. It is merely directed to removing the deadlock between Great Britain and France on the question of limitation by tonnage and the emphasis which Lord Cushendun laid on the fact that it is no more than a tentative agreement, indicates Great Britain and France are prepared to consider any criticism that may be directed against the compromise by other naval powers.

Thus, if for instance, the category of vessels accepted by England and France is objectionable to the United States, the Anglo-French compromise will be abandoned, and an attempt will be made to find another basis for compromise, to which all parties can agree. It is, of course, hoped that the United States will accept the arrangement.

Japan Sees in Accord Basis for Discussion

GENEVA (AP)—It is reported here that Japan deems the Franco-British tentative naval accord acceptable as a basis for future disarmament discussions by the League of Nations preparatory disarmament commission.

The Japanese delegation declined to talk on the subject due, it appeared, to the fact that the replies of Japan, the United States and Italy, to whom the accord was submitted for study, have not reached France and England.

Disarmament, again urged by Russia in its acceptance of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Treaty, has become the dominant subject in Geneva discussions. Various delegates have voiced the opinion that unless a preliminary agreement is attained among the five great naval powers concerning the limitation of warships, it would be useless to convoke another meeting of the disarmament commission.

In Franco-British circles the hope was expressed that Japan, the United States and Italy would reply prior to the session of the disarmament committee of the League Assembly, as the German delegates are expected to insist upon an early resumption of disarmament negotiations.

The Franco-British provisional agreement provided that cruisers carrying six-inch guns and under would not be subject to limitations as regards defensive units. Similarly, as Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French delegate explained small submarines, torpedo boats and small aircraft-carriers would be free from limitation.

M. Paul-Boncour thought that by limiting powerful cruisers the Washington Treaty would be extended and something tangible be achieved to arrest the naval race of the great powers. He said that if the essential points of the Franco-British accord materialize into a substantial agreement there was no reason why the disarmament commission could not be convoked by December.

Zogu Formally Proclaimed King

Process of Changing Government Carried According to Scheduled Program

TIRANA, Albania (AP) — Ahmed Zogu, President of the Albanian Republic, has been formally proclaimed King by the National Assembly. The process of changing the Government was carried out according to a strictly scheduled program. The Assembly met at 9 a. m., unanimously adopted eight revised articles of the Constitution and then by acclamation passed a resolution inviting Zogu to assume the throne.

A deputation of the assembly was sent to the palace at noon to notify the new monarch of this action.

The plans called for his solemn entry to Parliament at 5 p. m. to take the oath of office. The exact form for this obligation was not announced in advance, but it was stated that it would be brief.

Troops lined the streets and crowds assembled several hours in advance to watch the procession in which Zogu was to ride in full state from the palace to the Parliament building. An automobile was ready to convey him, and a detachment of horse guards, carefully selected and under the command of high officers of the army, was ready to surround the machine on its progress through the streets.

After Zogu had taken his new oath of office, it was planned that he should review the infantry and gendarmes which lined the route of the procession. A number of civic organizations were also to march past the palace.

A reception to army officers and to deputations from various cities of the country was next on the program.

Finally Ahmed Zogu is to issue a proclamation thanking the people for the honor bestowed upon him and affirming his intention to consecrate himself to the good of the nation. Great popular rejoicings are planned.

LONDON (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tirana states that Republican leaders in Albania have issued a manifesto demanding the intervention of the League of Nations and of the great powers generally against what they term "the tyranny of the new King of Albania, Ahmed Zogu."

Failing to obtain intervention, the opponents of the new monarchy threaten to start a revolution.

PREMIER GOES TO SANTANDER

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Primo de Rivera is reported to be proceeding to Santander in order to greet Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is due to arrive there on the steamship Orcoma.

COOLIDGE TO VISIT HAVANA

HAVANA (AP)—President Coolidge, in a letter to President Machado of Cuba, has said that he intends to revisit Havana when he becomes plain Calvin Coolidge, private citizen, after March 4, 1929.

Electrical Prospector Combats Decline in Known Ore Supplies

Mining Engineers Searching Out Deposits Still Concealed—Methods of Recovering Valuable Metals From Common Grades Sought

Further development of electrical prospecting, which enables a "picture" of conditions hundreds of feet beneath the ground surface, is the hope of mining engineers for combating "the high rate of exhaustion of known ore deposits." This is the apparent consensus of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, whose members have just closed a convention in Boston.

The present meeting of the institute, which is the second oldest national engineering society in the United States, numbering 9000 members, centered its attention almost exclusively upon discussions of geophysical, or electrical, methods of finding and mining ore and oil. Members were present from many parts of the United States and from four other countries. Noel H. Stearns of St. Louis outlined for the institute the background of modern prospecting methods.

"When the age of machinery was suddenly thrust upon civilization, about the middle of the nineteenth century," Mr. Stearns began, "an unprecedented demand for mineral resources sprang up. In all countries now reasonably accessible, nearly all ore bodies have been located except those which are totally concealed, even from the eyes and 'senses' of experienced and expert prospectors.

"Prospectors are now penetrating the few hitherto inaccessible regions, in hope of stumbling upon exposed ore deposits. Industrial chemists and metallurgists are seeking to facilitate the exploration of the lower grades of ores, and to find methods of recovering valuable metals from common substances."

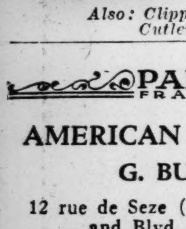
Alfred C. Lane, professor at Tufts College, in describing the fundamental idea underlying this new exploration said: "It is an old story that currents of electricity find their way back underground from trolley or telephone wires, and are liable to follow any lines that are especially electrically conductive, such as water pipes. The same principles have recently been applied to electromagnetic prospecting of various kinds; chasing up magnetic beds of minerals which are more conductive and less resistant that others."

J. J. Jakosky of Salt Lake City amplified this statement. He said: "All electrical geophysical methods depend upon the flow of an electric current. The greater flow of current is in the path of greatest effective conductivity; and since the effective conductivity of a mineralized zone is different from that of its surrounding envelope, it is possible to locate such a mineralized zone by the distribution of current."

In a series including nearly 15 papers, other members of the institute prominent in mining and metallurgical circles, explained the various instruments and calculations used in applying these fundamental ideas. Such instruments as the torsion balance, the magnetometer and various components of the radio were mentioned.

Perhaps an even newer method of prospecting, through studying vegetation and geologic outcrop, was explained by Gerard H. Matthes of New York, this in the form of aerial photograrphy or "aerial geology." "Inasmuch as the geologists' chief complaint," said Mr. Matthes, "is inability to visualize comprehensively what he does see on top of the ground, geophysical prospecting coupled with aerial photography should do much to lessen his burdens."

PARIS FRANCE



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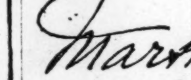

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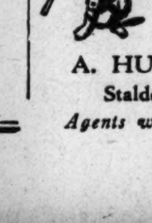

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NEW RAIL, AIR LINE SERVICE NOW IN EFFECT

Marks First Link in Coast-to-Coast Air and Steam Passenger Schedule

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Combination of airplanes and rail lines in fast passenger travel became an accomplished fact on Sept. 1 with the inauguration of regular flying schedules between Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, according to an official announcement made here.

The service is operated by the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., which was formed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, National Air Transport, Inc., Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and Wright Aeronautical Corporation officials. The program calls for ultimate extension of the service to provide two-day air rail passenger travel between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The first unit just opened results in a saving of eight hours in the travel time between Chicago and the Twin Cities. Passengers for the West will leave New York at 6:15 p. m., and will arrive in Chicago the following afternoon in time to make connections with the airplane leaving there at 3 o'clock. Four hours later they will arrive in St. Paul in time to connect with westbound limited passenger trains.

Passengers for New York will leave St. Paul by air at 8:30 a. m. The eastbound air trip will be 20 minutes faster than the westbound air trip. The airplanes will arrive in Chicago in time to connect with a train arriving at the Pennsylvania Station here at 9:40 a. m. the next day.

Tri-motored Ford airplanes, with a maximum speed of 140 miles an hour, will be used in the service. The route for the first air-rail service and the technical details of its establishment were arranged by a technical committee of the National Air Transport, headed by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

Sound Soil Policy Is Declared Based on Business Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tions turn out other commodities that not only have substantial profits resulted, but remarkably high wages have been paid the laborers during the period of low prices.

"Mr. Campbell has concluded from his own experiment that the biggest industrial opportunity today is in agriculture, and predicts that in less than 50 years we will have a United States Farming Corporation larger than the United States Steel Corporation."

"My own opinion is that the best means of hastening the present slow and harrowing process of agricultural regeneration is by the formation of agricultural corporations which will accomplish in organization and management what big business has accomplished for industry.

"Following the method pursued in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, the most inefficient farms which as now operated are worth less than nothing, would be paid for in safe bonds of the "Agricultural Corporation" with some regard for their potential value; and the most efficient farms would receive their full present value in the same bonds, and their efficient managers become the department managers of the Corporation.

"I believe they would greatly reduce even the present low cost of production of the most efficient farmers; and that their securities would eventually become one of the most extensive and safest forms of investment for our people, converting the present immense and unprofitable values tied up in farm lands and equipment into an additional means of distributing the national wealth among all the people.

"While I am personally opposed to any and all income exemptions on bonds, if the Government wishes to facilitate such a reorganization of agriculture, it could exempt agricultural corporation bonds, as it does land bank bonds, from income tax, under similar restrictions for insuring security.

What Ford Has Shown

"Henry Ford has accomplished a great deal in removing many operations of the vast Ford industries from the city to the small towns. At these decentralized plants, he has successfully co-ordinated farm and factory labor, thus assisting the small scale farmer by leaving him free for the short amount of time efficient farming with time-saving machinery actually requires, and giving him employment in the factory during the remainder of the year. Speaking of the experiments of his 'village industries' at Northville, where he turned an old mill into a valve shop, and elsewhere, he says: 'We have not drawn men from the farms. . . . We have added industry to farming. . . . We give any man a leave of absence to work on his farm, but with the aid of machinery these farmers are out of the shops a surprisingly short while.' On his own farm at Dearborn, Mr. Ford has demonstrated large unit efficiency. Of this, he says:

"'In ploughing time, we string 50 or 60 tractors in a line. They are run by men taken out of the factories and paid the usual factory wage. All the essential operations of the farm are done in this fashion, and altogether we do about 15 days' work a year—and keep the land in a high state of productivity.'

"By performing these operations in such a surprisingly short time, Mr. Ford utilizes favorable weather and conforms to the fundamental law of efficiency, i.e., maximum production per capita.

Sees Bright Future for Soil

"His judgment of the future of agriculture is similar to that of Campbell:

"The moment the farmer considers himself as an industrialist, with a horror of waste either in material or in men, then we are going to have farm products so low-priced that all will have enough to eat, and the profits will be so satisfactory that farming will be considered as among the least hazardous and most profitable of occupations."

"Why may we not assume that the agricultural corporations of the future will operate small local flour mills, and grind and mix their own scientific cattle foods, and even add to their activities small specialty manufacturing plants for shipment of parts of central assembling points, which have become such a feature of automobile production—thus, even more thoroughly co-ordinating agriculture and industry?

"In discussing agricultural corporations or any other method for improving farm efficiency, we should give consideration to the proposed legislation for farm relief. If, as is claimed, the present tariff schedules are unjust to the farmer, they should be revised. Apart from this, the only argument I have heard which seems to justify any legislation for farm relief is that owing to the enormous number of farm units it is practically impossible for the farmers, unassisted, through co-operative and other organizations, to stabilize agriculture as the other producing interests of the country are stabilized."

The Farm Board Proposal

"So it is proposed, through a properly qualified farm board, with governmental financial assistance, but without government loss, to promote 'orderly marketing.' The success or failure of this plan depends both upon the method chosen and upon its administration.

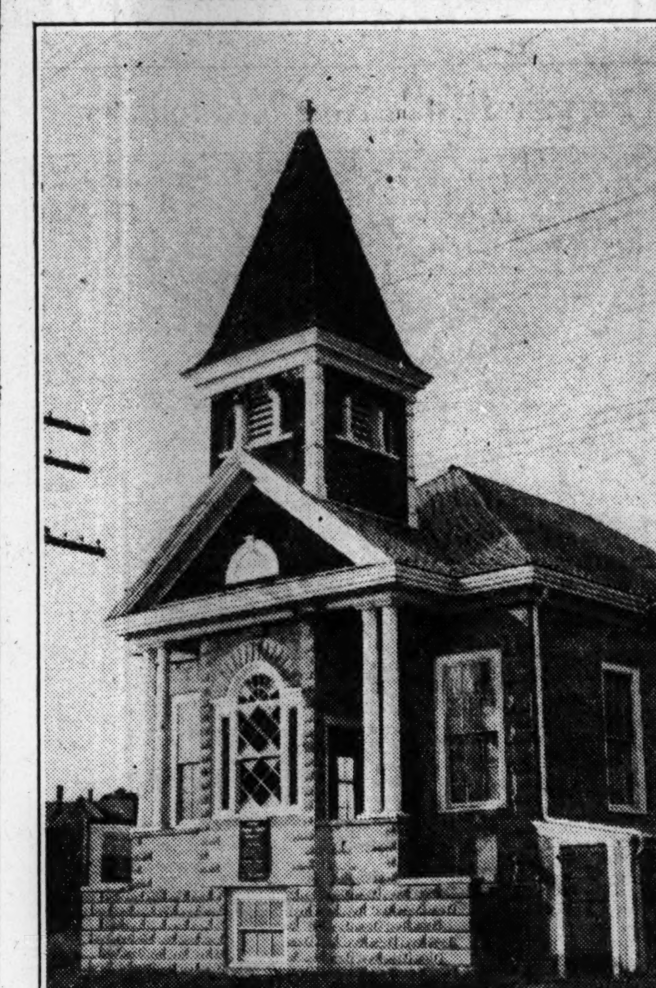
"If the anti-trust laws are upheld, competition maintained, and the law of supply and demand not interfered with, it may prove workable; otherwise it is sure to fail.

"If it succeeds in relieving certain commodities from the effects of a periodically glutted market, with the consequent low price which the producer is compelled to accept, it may not prove as dangerous a precedent as all critics of discriminatory legislation fear.

"But if, as is proposed by some, our so-called surplus is dumped on foreign markets in such quantity as to reduce our home supply to an extent that artificially raises our home prices, thereby furnishing food and cotton to our foreign competitors at a price lower than that paid by our own people, then the Administration sponsoring such law would hardly survive the first succeeding national election. Such policy would not only discriminate against ourselves, but antagonize practically all our foreign customers who, like ourselves, are endeavoring to protect their home markets against dumping.

"I cannot reiterate too strongly my own earnest conviction that the one great source of farm relief consists, not in raising prices, but in encouraging those sound business methods in agriculture which have developed many of our other industries into their world-dominant position of efficiency."

Church Edifice Dedicated



Reprinted from Middleboro Gazette

First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Middleboro, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Exercises at the recent dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, located on Centre Street, were reported by the Middleboro Gazette as follows:

"The clerk of the church gave a history of the church, which was in part as follows:

"A little more than 20 years ago in this town two Christian Scientists began holding services in the home of one of them, and from that others were interested to attend until it became necessary to have larger quarters. The banquet room of Masonic hall was obtained for Sunday afternoon; from there rooms were secured for our use in the Briggs building and during this time the Sunday school was started, a year later moving to Peirce building. There a society was organized and duly registered.

"Within the next year we moved to the Co-operative Bank building, remaining there for 10 years. In March, 1927, this property was purchased and we have occupied it for the past year."

NEW SOUTH WALES DRY REFERENDUM RESULT IS ISSUED

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—Prohibition has lost by more than two to one in the New South Wales liquor referendum. The voting was compulsory. The count showed 398,992 against prohibition and 165,145 in favor of it.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The dry fight in New South Wales dates from 1905, when the first local option law was enacted. Many temperance advocates disapproved of the compensating feature of the 1923 liquor act, under which the referendum was held, a feature that was estimated to cost £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 in compensation to brewers, distillers and dramsellers, but its supporters said that the cost of abolishing the drink traffic was small compared with the possible drink bill, which would total at least £50,000,000 in the next three years, the period required to draft new legislation and secure another poll.

New Zealand votes again this year on the liquor question, and in Tasmania, where an immediate referendum is urged, J. C. McPhee, honorary secretary of the Prohibition League, has just been made Premier.

39 Countries Have Accepted Kellogg Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

specified regions where the interests of the British Empire were affected.

Regarding the last point Mr. Litvinoff said: "The note of the British Government was not communicated to the Soviet Government as an integral part of the pact, therefore it and other reservations contained in the diplomatic correspondence about the pact between its original participants cannot be considered obligatory for the Soviet Government.

"The Soviet Government also cannot agree to many other reservations which can serve as a justification for war, specially with the reservations made in the aforesaid correspondence, in order to exempt from the action of the pact resolutions ensuing from the statute of the League of Nations and from the Locarno agreements."

Mr. Litvinoff concluded as follows: "One must state that the absence in the pact of obligations regarding disarmament, which is the only essential element for a guaranty of peace, the insufficiency and indefiniteness of the formula for the prohibition of war itself, and the existence of several reservations, suspend even any appearance of obligations toward the cause of peace. Nevertheless, since the Paris Pact objectively imposes certain obligations on the powers before public opinion, and gives the Soviet Government a new chance to put before all the participants in the pact the most important question for peace, the question of disarmament, the solution of which is the only guaranty for preventing war, the Soviet Government expresses its consent to sign the Paris Pact.

The tone of the contents of Mr. Litvinoff's message emphasizes the skeptical attitude of the Soviet Government toward the pact, while indicating the intention of Soviet diplomacy to utilize its acceptance of the pact as a means of pushing its disarmament program.

Entertained in Dublin

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, will leave Dublin on Monday afternoon aboard the Detroit, which is now refueling, catching the Leviathan at Cherbourg but in the meantime he will avoid public engagements. He did not go outside the gates of Phœnix Park on Friday, preferring to spend the morning and afternoon roaming in the Legation's delightful grounds. In the evening he attended a private dinner at Vice Regal Lodge, a few hundred yards away, given by the Governor-General, James McNeill, where William T. Cosgrave and other Free State Ministers were fellow guests. Returning to the Legation, Mr. Sterling gave a reception and dance, the Detroit band supplying the music.

The Irish newspapers unite in proclaiming Mr. Kellogg's visit as most appropriate, since it advertises to the world Ireland's stability and the resumption of peace. Just how deep this peace goes it is difficult for newly-arrived observers to estimate. Certainly, however, Mr. Kellogg has seen nothing of the De Valera opposition and no demonstrations against him or against the Cosgrave government during his visit.

Vienna Cabinet Accepts

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A Cabinet Council called to deal with the United States invitation to adhere to the Kellogg Pact unanimously adopted a resolution of immediate acceptance. Representatives of the press were informed that the Government was convinced that the Austrian people were overwhelmingly in favor of adherence to the anti-war treaty and the Government expects moral powers emanating therefrom to be strong enough to settle peacefully all international disputes in the future. It also hopes that Austria's prompt step will be appreciated as the action of a nation disarmed.

Mrs. Hoover Bars Political Views

Meets Republican Women and Girl Scout Officials at Rhode Island Meeting

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the Republican candidate for President, a guest of Mrs. William H. Hoffman of Barrington, R. I., at a luncheon at the Agawam Hunt Club attended by leading woman Republicans and Girl Scout officials of Rhode Island, refused to discuss politics or even to be interviewed on any other subject.

Mrs. Hoover motored to Providence from Springfield as Mrs. Hoffman's guest and left this city for Washington. She has been in Vermont with relatives since returning east from California following Mr. Hoover's notification.

At the luncheon which was attended by Mrs. Leona Curtis Knight, daughter of the Republican candidate for Vice-President, Mrs. Hoover was made an honorary member of the Rhode Island Hoover-Curtis Club. Among guests were Mrs. Helen Page of Colorado and Mrs. Frederick Brooks of Washington, both national Girl Scout officers; Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, wife of Senator Metcalf of Rhode Island, chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee; Mrs. Charles J. Steedman, Rhode Island national committeewoman; Mrs. Paul Fitz-Simons of New York and Newport; Mrs. Norman S. Case, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Henry C. Babcock, president of the Women's Republican Club of Rhode Island.

JOURNALIST TO STUDY ABROAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Mary D. Ronan, winner of the Pulitzer traveling scholarship at the Columbia School of Journalism, has just left here on board the steamship De Grasse of the French Line, for a year's study in Europe, four months of which will be at Sorbonne. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Helen A. Doran. Miss Ronan intends to take up newspaper work upon returning here next summer.

Lord Cushendun Explains Treaty With Transjordan

Nothing Had Been Done, He Said, Modifying the Mandate in Any Way

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Lord Cushendun, at the Council of the League of Nations, dealing with the statement of the Mandates Commission regarding the recent agreement between Great Britain and the Emir of Transjordan, denied that anything had been done to modify the mandate in such a way as to render it necessary for the Council to give its formal assent to the British action. According to Lord Cushendun, the Arabs of Transjordan would be better governed by the chief at present, not being ready for the extension of self-government. He argued that this was an administrative detail which was fully within the powers' mandatory authority to decide, and that it would be impossible to bring all such matters of internal administration before the Council. At the same time Lord Cushendun admitted the responsibility to the Council for the government of Transjordan and the Council accordingly accepted his explanation that the new system of government was "in accordance with the principles of the mandate."

Joseph Paul-Boncour also admitted the responsibility of France for the government of Syria, declaring that his Government was in full agreement with the practice of, first, a category of mandates, providing for the final emancipation of the population.

The Liberian representative then appeared at the Council table to explain that his Government had forwarded to the secretary-general of the League its reply to the protest of the French Government concerning the treatment of the Syrians and Lebanese in Liberia. The point of this controversy is that the French regard the Syrians and Lebanese as French citizens and require them to be treated as such in any part of Africa.

GENEVA—The secret sessions of the Council concerning the reply which should be made to Costa Rica's request for an interpretation of the Monroe doctrine in relation to the covenant ended without any decision being reached. The Council would of course prefer not to make any reply at all, but it is said that representatives of three Latin-American states, Mr. Bethancourt, Cuba, Mr. Restrepo, Colombia, and Mr. Villegas, Chili, insistently demand an answer. Mr. Restrepo's speech which was not only a long historical review of the Monroe doctrine, but a sharp criticism of its maintenance by the United States at the present time did not facilitate the task of the Council. Mr. Restrepo, while willing to admit that the Monroe doctrine had served a useful purpose in the past, maintained that it had an oppressive effect on the free political development of Latin America at the present.

Jurists have been called in consultation by the Council and it is hoped they will find a way out of this difficulty by suggesting a reply which will satisfy moderate opinion in Latin America without raising an unnecessary controversy.

CITY EQUIPS SCHOOLS FOR VISUAL TEACHING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Visual instruction equipment is installed in all but one of the elementary schools now, according to Alfred E. Gilbert, supervisor of this method of teaching in the public schools. State slides for children may be borrowed for use in all classrooms from grade three to six, inclusive.

A total of 56,317 lantern slides were borrowed from the state division of visual instruction during the year. The only expense of this was the return shipment charges. This totaled $300, while the cost of purchase would have been $40,000, according to Mr. Gilbert.

ORIENTAL CONGRESS NOW CONCLUDING SESSION IN OXFORD

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—The Orientalist Congress is concluding a successful four days' interesting session. The large attendances at the lectures in all the nine sectional divisions has been remarkably sustained throughout the week. The social program culminated in a banquet in the famous hall of Christ Church College, at which over 300 guests filled the hall. By general opinion, the congress achieved its most valuable work, firstly through the discussion and description of post-war researches, and secondly by re-establishing international contact and co-operation in the work, which is a universal rather than a national issue.

Two important resolutions eventuated: Firstly, the suggestion for the preparation of a comprehensive A B C dictionary, the compilation of which has been undertaken by Cairo and which, it is hoped, will be under the sponsorship of the Egyptian Government; Secondly, a proposal that all the near middle East governments be invited to simplify and cheapen the formalities to excavators of accredited institutions.

TRANSIT COMBINATION IN NEW YORK LIKELY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation has sold 19,650 shares of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which it acquired more than a year ago, according to reports in financial circles here. The move is interpreted as paving the way for a combination of the B. M. T. lines with the new city subway system, the two to be operated by the B. M. T.

In selling its interest in the Interborough, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Company strengthens its position as the potential operator of the new subway being built on the west side of New York, with branches to Queens and to Brooklyn, and the layout of the two subways is such that they afford many points of interchange of both passengers and trains, thus making them suitable for joint management.

New England Puts Full Energy Into Power Expansion

Projects on Rivers in Different States Reach Total of About $51,500,000

Development of additional power facilities on the part of numerous companies in New England will make available nearly 350,000 horsepower at a cost of approximately $51,500,000, says a bulletin issued by the New England Council.

Nearly 100 power companies are involved, according to the council. An outstanding instance of proposed new work is the decision of the Connecticut Light & Power Company to build four more hydroelectric plants along the Housatonic River. The announcement comes simultaneously with the practical completion of the $4,500,000 Rocky River project of the company after two years' work.

In Maine the new 5500-horsepower plant of the Central Maine Power Company, near Lewiston, has been put into operation. Another major project is the $40,000,000 power development planned by the Grafton Power Company, near Littleton, N. H., and Lunenberg, Vt.

Construction work has been started on the 60,000-horsepower station of the Central Maine Power Company on the upper Kennebec River. The dam will impound 5,000,000 feet of water and the power generated will equal 190,000,000 kilowatt hours a year.

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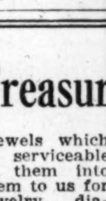

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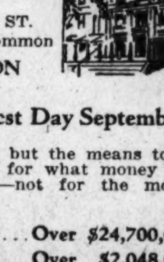

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HENNESSEY AND LOTT IN FINAL

Americans Defeat French—All Matches in Finals at Longwood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The United States men's doubles tennis championship is being contested for between a youthful pair representing the United States and a more experienced team representing Australia as a result of the crushing victory scored by the Americans over last surviving French representatives in the semi-final at the Longwood Cricket Club here Friday.

The victory of George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, Davis Cup players, over the French team, Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon, Wimbledon champions, was overwhelming, and the result was the most surprising of the entire tournament to date. The young Americans triumphing by the decisive score of 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Previous to Thursday's play when the American lads stood off the French until inclement weather ended play at a score of 6—4, 6—4, for Lott and Hennessey, and 9—7, 7—5, for Cochet and Brugnon with games at 4-all in the final set, the Americans were considered morally victorious, but their unusual play of Friday swept the favored French team completely out of competition.

Plenty of Confidence

The victors had confidence in abundance coming out for the match and from the very start it was plain to see that their intentions were to carry play to the French when they broke through Cochet's service at the beginning. Following this they started lobbing Brugnon into errors and Cochet soon followed his partner in the erring.

The first few games were so decidedly in favor of Lott and Hennessey that the gallery soon saw victory ahead. The French too, although trying to stem the Americans, seemingly saw the end and began to err much more often than is their custom and this, plus the attack of the victors, gave the latter game after game and finally the right to enter the final round for the title.

All other play reached the final round, some through defaults, but mostly on good tennis play by winning teams. Hennessey and Lott who were well along in the mixed doubles tournament with Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Miss Penelope A. Anderson of Richmond, Va., respectively, defaulted their positions to enhance their chances in the men's double final.

Miss Wills in Final

The semifinal of the mixed doubles saw Miss Helen N. Wills of Berkeley, Calif., and John B. Hawkes of Australia, and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, Calif., and E. F. Moon of Australia, advance to the final. Miss Wills and Hawkes earned their position by defeating Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., and Jean Borotra of France, the latter covering his usual amount of the court but unsteadily. Miss Cross and Moon were forced an extra set to beat Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory of New York and Jack C. Crawford of Australia, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The father and son tournament saw J. D. E. Jones and son Arnold W. of Providence, R. I., defeat N. H. Mundy and G. Mundy of New York easily by the score of 6—0, 6—1, while the other finalists, Donald M. Hill, and son, Malcolm T. Hill of Newton, defeated Arthur Ingraham and Arthur Ingraham Jr. of Oakland, R. I., only after three sets of tennis by the score of 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

The veteran's doubles title rests upon the outcome of the match between Dr. William H. Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs of New York, and Harry C. Johnson and Irving C. Wright of Brookline, the latter having reached the final Friday as a result of eliminating Harry V. Greenough and George T. Putnam of Boston in three sets, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. Dr. Rosenbaum and Baggs reached the final round Thursday. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon, France, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

VETERANS' DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal

Harry C. Johnson and Irving C. Wright, Brookline, defeated Harry V. Greenough and George T. Putnam, Longwood, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

FATHER-AND-SON DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal

J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated N. H. Mundy and G. Mundy, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Donald M. Hill and Malcolm T. Hill, Newton, defeated Arthur Ingraham and Arthur Ingraham Jr., Oakland, R. I., 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
Third Round

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, and Jack C. Crawford, Australia, won from Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, by default.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Jean Borotra, France, won from Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, by default.

Semifinal

Miss Helen M. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., and John B. Hawkes, Australia, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Jean Borotra, France, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., and E. F. Moon, Australia, defeated Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Jack C. Crawford, Australia, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES —Seminal

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Mrs. William V. Hester, New York, defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper and Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	78	66	.542
Toronto	76	65	.539
Rochester	73	63	.537
Montreal	73	68	.518
Reading	72	68	.514
Baltimore	70	69	.504
Newark	64	76	.457
Jersey City	56	87	.392

RESULTS FRIDAY

Toronto 9, Baltimore 7.
Toronto 5, Baltimore 4.
Buffalo 8, Reading 2.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	38	24	.613
Memphis	34	26	.567
Little Rock	36	28	.563
New Orleans	31	29	.551
Chattanooga	31	31	.500
Mobile	27	33	.450
Nashville	26	38	.406
Atlanta	26	40	.394

RESULTS FRIDAY

Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 1
Atlanta 8, Nashville 4
Mobile 4, New Orleans 0
New Orleans 1, Mobile 1 (called, 8 innings)

Holes Amateurs Will Play for 1928 Title

The amateur golf championship tournament of the United States will take place on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., Sept. 10 to 15. The par of this course is 72—35 out and 37 in. It is 3127 yards long on the outward nine holes and 3516 yards on the homeward holes, a total of 6643. That the golfers may have a good idea of each hole, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a sketch of each, together with its principal features.

NO. 14 HOLE—556 YARDS—PAR 5

This is the second largest hole on the course and has a very slight elbow. The drive is over an open ditch out onto a wide fairway, bordered on both sides by rough, long grass and open ditches. The second shot is along a well-guarded fairway, with traps and mounds on right and left. The approach, much longer than it looks, is to a well-trapped green and must be made with great caution, due to a small pot sand trap at the right, 15 yards in front of the green. With a following wind a second accurate shot a bit to the left, just enough to avoid the trap guarding the green, might reach the green. The green is large, undulated, fast, and requires accurate putting.

Hornsby Adds to Lead Over Waner

Margin Still Small, but He Has Managed to Stay Ahead All Season

NEW YORK (AP)—Just when it began to seem as if Paul G. Waner's drive to overtake Rogers Hornsby in the race for the National League batting championship might be successful, the Boston manager applied a little pressure on his own account and soon widened the margin between himself and his challenger. Hornsby led by .382 to .373, according to averages issued today and including games of last Wednesday.

While Hornsby's margin is not great, he has this satisfaction—his average is some 10 points higher than the greatest total the Elder Waner has been able to reach at any time this season, and for that reason probably will hold good through the remaining four weeks of the campaign.

The Pirates' star has other laurels and seems to have little need to worry over the batting crown. He leads in total hits with 187; in runs scored with 121, in doubles with 44, and in triples with 17. This is a greater monopoly even than J. T. Bottomley of St. Louis was able to set up earlier in the campaign. Bottomley now excels in runs batted in with 106.

Wilson Home Run Leader

H. S. Cuyler and L. R. Wilson of the two individual leaders in offense—Cuyler in stolen bases with 26, and Wilson in home runs with 30. Bottomley is second in home runs with 26, and D. L. Bissonette of Brooklyn, third with 20. F. O'D. Hurst of Philadelphia and C. J. Hafey of St. Louis share fourth place, each having 19.

Other regular batsmen, following Hornsby and Paul Waner are: H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .352; F. C. Lindstrom, New York, .347; G. F. Grantham, Pittsburgh, .345; F. J. Hogan, New York, Walter Roettger, St. Louis, J. L. Bottomley and C. J. Hafey, St. Louis .336; F. C. Herman, Brooklyn, .335; and G. H. Sisler, Boston, .344.

Benton Tops Pitchers

Despite his loss to Boston at the Polo Grounds this week, L. T. Benton remains well ahead of his field in pitching. The New Yorker now has won 21 and lost only five for a percentage of .808. W. H. Sherdel is second with 16 and seven for .696, and A. N. Nehf of Chicago third with 11 and five for .688.

B. A. Grimes of Pittsburgh and the veteran, Grover C. Alexander, are tied for the next position, each with a percentage of .667, but with different won and lost totals. Grimes has won 22—the highest total of any major league pitcher, and lost 11. Alexander's mark is 14 and seven.

Benton and Grimes are now tied in complete games, each having 23, and Grimes stands as well in a triple tie with A. C. Vance of Brooklyn and C. F. Lucas of Cincinnati for the greatest total of shut-outs—four.

The Pirates continue on their batting spree, and now have a team average of .316 with nobody even close. The Cardinals and the Giants were tied for .290 each. The Cubs and the Cardinals were in a tie for fielding honors, with the Reds second with 160 double plays.

ROSS SIGNS HOCKEY PLAYER FOR BRUINS

When Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Boston Bruins hockey team, recently went to Toronto, Ont., as secretary, with the Boston Braves baseball team, he signed Eric Pettinger, Fort William star, who was placed on the Bruin reserve list as a result of the deal btween Boston and the Toronto Maple Leafs that involved James W. Herberts last season.

The Boston manager is also reported to have interviewed Edmund A. Rodden, former Aura Lee and Toronto Granite star and in later years with Eveleth and Minneapolis in United States Amateur Hockey Association and with Chicago and Toronto in the National Hockey League.

Other hockey news emanating from Canada has David Trottier, star player with the Toronto Grads, Canada's Olympic team, signed with either Toronto Maple Leafs or Montreal Maroons. Maroons are reported to have signed Cliff McBride former Toronto Canoe Club juniors and the Iroquois Falls juniors.

MORE DOUBLEHEADERS

CHICAGO (AP)—The final revised recapitulation of all doubleheaders remaining in the American League were announced by President E. L. Barnard as follows: Sept. 4—Detroit at Chicago, Philadelphia at Washington; 5—Washington at New York; 6—Philadelphia at Boston; 7—Philadelphia at Boston; 9—Philadelphia at New York; 10—Boston at Washington; 27—New York at Detroit, Boston at Cleveland.

WALKER CUP STAYS IN UNITED STATES FOR ANOTHER YEAR

Americans Defeat English Golfers in Seven of the Eight Singles on Second Day of Play—Evans Loses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEATON, Ill.—For the fifth consecutive time the United States claims the Walker Cup, emblematic of the international golf team championship. American forces Friday won seven of the eight singles matches. Added to the clean sweep of four two-ball foursomes, recorded Thursday, the United States' victory was scored by a count of 11 to 1, at the Chicago Golf Club here.

At noon the tide was already too strong for the British to sweep back, as the Americans had the advantage in five of the eight matches. The margins ranged from one to 11 holes up, while 2 and 3 up were the best the British could show for the matches in which they led at this stage. T. A. Torrance, Great Britain's solitary winner, defeated Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, 1 up in 36 holes, in a memorable match that was decided by a four-foot put on the final green. Torrance had the advantage all the way, and led Evans by six holes on the twenty-fourth. Evans then made a great rally that stopped just short of success when he halved the last two holes in par 4. The finish was dramatic, as Torrence's approach went through the crowd and almost into the swimming pool back of the final green. His ball was moved to bring it in bounds. Evans had made a great approach, but his 30-foot putt left him four feet to go. With the crowd making a lane to his ball, Torrance ran up with a splendid approach and he holed the putt on four feet.

Torrance promised to claim some honors for the invaders by finishing the opening session with two holes advantage over Evans. He had the Chicago entry 4 down at the fifteenth, but Evans took the last two in par 4s. They had cards of 73 each.

Jones Wins One-Sided Match

An extremely one-sided match was won by R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., the United States amateur champion and captain of the cup defenders, from T. P. Perkins, the British amateur champion. Jones triumphed by a score of 13 up and 12 holes to go. The Georgian gained an advantage of 11 up in the morning round and he won three holes and lost one of six played in the afternoon.

Playing par golf, Jones went 6 up on the first nine in the morning. He was one over par going out with 36, taking an extra stroke for a 5 on the first, and two extra on the ninth for a 6, but he shot the fourth and fifth in birdies 4 and 3. Coming back he matched par on every hole except the sixteenth, where he sank a birdie 4. Perkins had an estimated card of 84, estimated because he picked up on the twelfth, where Jones got a par 4. The British amateur champion used 42 strokes on each nine being outclassed from start to finish by the United States amateur champion. Perkins was wild on his driving, 11 of his tee shots finding rough or sand. Jones' par 70 was the best of the day.

Francis D. Ouimet of Boston, former United States amateur champion, added to the American lead with an 8 and 7 triumph over Maj. C. O. Hazlet, the second match to be finished. Watts Gunn of Atlanta, Ga., clinched the Walker Cup by bringing in the third victory, a count of 11 and 10 against R. H. Hardman. An early indication of victory was given by Ouimet when he established a lead of six holes over Major Hezlet in the morning round. Ouimet shot nines of 35 and 36, featured by a birdie 2 on the tenth, the water hole. Major Hazlet was 3 down on the first nine, taking 39 strokes. He needed 42 coming back for a card of 81 against Ouimet's 73.

Gunn Has Card of 77

Gunn completed the first round 8 up on Hardman. The Atlanta boy won nine holes and lost only one to the Englishman. He had a card of 77 against the invader's 87.

In one of the closest matches of the series, G. E. Von Elm of Detroit, former United States amateur champion, came from behind to defeat Dr. W. E. Tweddell, former British amateur champion and captain of the invaders. The score was 3 and 2.

Likelihood of one British victory appeared when Dr. Tweddell finished the morning round 3 up on Von Elm. Captain Tweddell gained an early advantage when he varied his first six holes with a couple of 3s, while Von Elm gathered half a dozen 4s. Von Elm broke the chain with a par 3 on the seventh and squared the match on the eighth with a par 4. Captain Tweddell again went 1 up on the ninth by sinking a par 4, turning with a perfect card of 35 against 36 for the Detroiter. Coming in the British leader won the tenth when Von Elm drove into the water, twelfth, fourteenth and seventeenth, scoring 38 for a total of 73. Von Elm won the eleventh and the eighteenth, counting 43 for a total of 79.

Von Elm made a strong recovery on the first nine of the afternoon round when Tweddell's approach shots shortened and left some long putts. The Detroiter won the nineteenth with a par 4 and the twenty-fourth with another of the same when Tweddell took three putts to get down, his approach leaving him 75 feet to negotiate on the green. On the twenty-fifth both drives fell into the trap left of the green, but Von Elm got out with a long shot and Tweddell got just up to the edge of the trap. Here Von Elm squared the match with a four as both used two putts. Tweddell went ahead again in the twenty-fifth. Both seconds carried through the gallery surrounding the green and landed in the rough to the left.

Ball Stopped by Crowd

Von Elm's putt was long but was stopped by the crowd from going into a trap on the opposite of the green. Tweddell's approach was short, but he went down in two putts, Von Elm missing his second putt. On the twenty-seventh the match was squared again when Tweddell's drive went into the rough at the right and his second landed in the pond. As Von Elm's brilliant second reached the green, the Englishman picked up. On the twenty-eighth Von Elm took the lead for the first time when his drive over the water dropped 20 feet from the pin and he laid his putt up to the cup. Tweddell had 30 feet to go and used three putts to take a 4. A pair of 3s on the thirtieth and thirty-first, birdie and par, put Von Elm 3 up. On the thirty-third Tweddell won with a birdie 4, but Von Elm finished it on the next hole with a par 5.

J. W. Sweetser of New York, former United States amateur champion, checked a rally of W. L. Hope to win, 5 and 4. The British challenger gained three holes to Sweetser's one on the first nine of the afternoon, cutting the American's lead to 1 up at the twenty-seventh. Sweetser then tightened up and won three holes in a row, taking the twenty-eighth with a birdie 2. They halved the thirtieth in 3s and Sweetser won the final with a 5. Sweetser did not do so well in the morning, but he was good enough to earn a margin of 3 up on Hope. Sweetser's 41 on the first nine placed him 2 up, and he was 4 up on the seventeenth when he dropped a birdie 3. The former United States champion took a 6 to lose the eighteenth, however, and both finished the nine in 38. Sweetser's card for the round was 79 against 180.

Johnston Defeats Storey

H. R. Johnston of St. Paul, Minn., triumphed in an interesting encounter with E. F. Storey, the decision going at 4 and 2. The Minnesota champion took a margin of 1 up at the end of 18 holes and boosted it to 5 up in 27. Storey won the twenty-eighth with one of the several birdie 2's scored on that water hole and they halved the remaining six holes. Johnston put on a great rally to make up for a disastrous first nine with Storey. Going out he had an estimated card of 41, due to a pick up on the first hole and and eight on the fourth, Storey turning 2 up with 38. Storey went 3 up with a par 3 on the tenth, then Johnston squared the match by winning three consecutive holes. The Minnesota champion finished the round 1 up by winning the eighteenth with a birdie 3, completing a 35 feet nine. Their cards for the rounds were 76 for Johnston, 77 for Storey.

After being 3 down at the half-way mark, R. D. Mackenzie of Washington, D. C., came back in the afternoon to turn the tables on G. N. C. Martin. The American college boy gained the advantage dormie 3, when Martin failed to sink a putt on the fifteenth, and came out on top 2 and 1. Despite a couple of bad holes, where he picked up, Martin cut under Mackenzie for a lead of 3 up in the morning. He turned the first nine 2 up and went 3 up at the tenth with a birdie 2. Mackenzie won the eleventh and fourteenth, but Martin came back on the fifteenth and eighteenth. The summary:

WALKER CUP INTERNATIONAL GOLF TOURNEY
Singles Matches

R. T. Jones Jr., United States, defeated T. P. Perkins, Great Britain, 13 and 12.

G. E. Von Elm, United States, defeated Dr. W. E. Tweddell, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Francis D. Ouimet, United States, defeated Maj. C. O. Hezlet, Great Britain, 8 and 7.

J. W. Sweetser, United States, defeated W. L. Hope, Great Britain, 5 and 4.

H. J. Johnston, United States, defeated E. F. Storey, Great Britain, 4 and 2.

T. A. Torrance, Great Britain, defeated C. E. Evans Jr., United States, 1 up.

Watts Gunn, United States, defeated R. H. Hardman, Great Britain, 11 and 10.

R. R. Mackenzie, United States, defeated G. N. C. Martin, Great Britain, 2 and 1.

Egyptian Swimmer Conquers Channel

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Folkestone, Eng.

ISHAK HELMI, Egyptian swimmer, succeeded in crossing the English Channel today. He landed here at 1:46 p. m., 23h. 40m. after he entered the water at Cape Gris Nez, France.

A huge crowd welcomed the Egyptian when he came ashore here, lining the beach and the piers as he stroked his way to the harbor. His feat, accomplished after several unsuccessful attempts extending over several seasons, brought the total number of channel swimmers to 16.

Helmi has been a training companion of several of the successful paddlers, including Miss Gertrude Ederle, first woman to make the crossing.

Ace Wins First Day Star Class Honors

Western Long Island Titlist Leads Undine to the Finish Line

NEWPORT HARBOR, Calif. (AP)—Ace, champion of the Western Long Island fleet, was skippered by Edward V. Willis Friday to victory in the first race of a five-day series for the International Star boat sailing championship.

Close behind the winner finished the trim Undine, J. Graham Johnston's Chesapeake Bay Fleet sloop. Third place went to a western craft, the Movie Star II, champion of the Los Angeles Harbor Fleet and owned by Judge B. Rey Schauer.

Blue Ribbon craft of the West were arrayed against the pick of the East and three foreign countries as 7 of the trim 22-footers spread sails. The race, run over a triangular course, got under way at 1 p. m.

Sixteen of the slim-hulled craft sailed in the rôle of challengers from fleets of the United States, Canada, Cuba, and Hawaii. The other, the Tempe III, skippered by Waldon Hubbard Jr. of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club, was the defender, and, on the basis of performance in its home waters, was favored to retain the title.

Four of the challengers were Westerncraft and with the Frisco Star of San Francisco, the skipper of Santa Barbara, the Windward of San Diego, and the fleet Movie Star II of Los Angeles harbor sailing at their best, yachtsmen thought it likely that the West would keep the championship for another year.

MEADOWS TO COME BACK

PITTSBURGH (AP)—H. L. Meadows, veteran bespectacled hurler of the Pirates, who was placed on the voluntary retired list last week, will be back in a Pirate uniform next spring, Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh club, announced. "It is Meadows' intention to come back next spring," Dreyfuss said. "He believes he is far from done but did not wish to accept further salary this year when he could not give service in return. He believes his arm is making satisfactory progress, and is in better shape now than at any other time this season.

WEISSMULLER WITHDRAWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Fifty-six contenders were listed to start the twentieth annual Chicago River Swim sponsored by the Illinois Athletic Club here today. John Weismuller of this club, winner of the last two races in record time, was withdrawn at the last minute by Coach William Bachrach, who said he has not had enough time to train for swimming three miles since returning from the Olympic Games. Samuel Greller of the I. A. C., who has finished second several times, is a favorite to win in Weissmuller's absence.

Former Rivals Now Teammates

ROGERS HORNSBY (Left), GEORGE H. SISLER (Right).

Careers of Famous Veterans Bear Striking Resemblance

Hornsby and Sisler Started as Regulars in Same City in Same Year—Have Been Simultaneous Batting Leaders and Managers

From the standpoint of personal characteristics, there are no two players in baseball who are so widely different as Rogers Hornsby and George Sisler, infielders of the Boston Braves. Yet, the interesting touch of fortune which brought them both to the Hub city to play for the same organization for the first time, served to enhance the striking similarity of their careers.

In the same city—St. Louis, and in the same year—1915, Sisler and Hornsby made their starts as regular major-leaguers, one with the Cardinals and the other with the Browns. In the same year—1928—they went to the Braves, and unusual as it may seem, Hornsby was responsible for the acquisition of Sisler. St. Louis may have the credit of giving the two stars their big chance, but Boston wins the distinction of bringing them together in the interests of one club.

The Cardinals obtained Hornsby from Dennison of the Western Association at the same time the Browns got Sisler from Pittsburgh, where he spent practically all his time sitting on the bench. That year saw the inauguration of a great duel for batting honors of St. Louis, which grew so keen that both Hornsby and Sisler won hitting laurels in their respective leagues. In 1920 and 1922 both topped their leagues in hitting at the same time. Hornsby went his American League rival somewhat better in this respect, however, as he won honors in the National circuit in 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925, also.

Hornsby's Edge Is Slight

Hornsby has a slight edge over Sisler in practically every phase of batting. He has hit over .400 on three occasions while Sisler has done it only twice. Hornsby's highest batting average is .424 and Sisler's is .420. Both are league records, Hornsby for the National and Sisler for the American. Sisler has hit over .300 in 10 seasons while Hornsby has done it in 11.

Both players have led the leagues in which they started their careers in the most hits, runs and triples in a season. Hornsby also predominates a bit here for he has led his league in doubles and home runs on several occasions. Sisler atones somewhat by leading the American circuit in stolen bases three seasons while Hornsby is entirely lacking in that phase of the game's honors. Sisler's 257 runs in 1920 is a major-league record, Hornsby holding the National record with 250 in a season.

Both Become Managers

After serving nine years as a player for the Browns, Sisler was awarded with the managership and did his first piloting duties in 1924. Not to be outdone by his rival, Hornsby became manager of the Cardinals in the middle of the 1925 season. Both served as managers until the completion of the 1926 season, when they were both released as pilots. Hornsby went to the Giants in 1927, and shortly after the start of the 1927 season Sisler was sent to Washington. Then came the final deals which sent them both to the Braves in the same year.

Because of their wide difference in personalities, it is inevitable that one should prove more effective than another in certain positions of the game. One thing they have in common—the knowledge and the ability to play baseball. However, Hornsby's aggressiveness and mixing capabilities make him more adapted to managerial duties than the quiet Sisler. From now on their careers may vary more than usual, for Hornsby is unquestionably due to get a permanent position as manager, if he has not got it now, while Sisler's remaining days in the game will probably be in the guise of player only. But as long as Sisler continues to hit and field with his present vigor, the two veterans will continue to play side by side as team mates, yet as the antagonists of old in the race for batting honors. Sisler is not so far from the leading Hornsby in the race now but what a sudden spurt would put him well in the running for the title.

Both Seek New Batting Records

The batting race now going on for National League laurels is made more spectacular because of the presence of Sisler among the first 10. Hornsby is striving to win his seventh championship, which will place him in a position to equal John P. Wagner's record of eight championships next year. But Sisler is also striving for a record, one that he can equal his season if he should win out. Only one player in baseball history has led both leagues at bat, a feat that Sisler may yet accomplish. That player is Edward J. Delehanty, former member of the Philadelphia Nationals and Washington Americans. By obtaining Sisler, Hornsby has put a feather in the cap of the Braves but he may have put an obstacle in his own path of winning the batting title of 1928. May the best man win!

Races for Batting Honors Tighten Up

Goslin Tops Gehrig by Only Three Points—Yankees Barely Lead Athletics

CHICAGO (AP)—With only a month left before the baseball season ends, the races for individual and team honors in the American League are tightening up.

In batting Leon Goslin, Washington outfielder, is only three points ahead of Henry L. Gehrig of the Yankees. Waite C. Hoyt of the Yankees is three games in front of R. M. Grove, Philadelphia pitching star, and the Yankees are only two percentage points ahead of the Athletics in team batting, unofficial averages including Wednesday's games show. In team fielding Boston is leading by only one point.

Both Goslin and Gehrig slumped during the last week, the averages show, but Gehrig gained, as he dropped only three points as compared with Goslin's six. Most of the other leading hitters gained slightly, including George H. Ruth who raised his average five points.

The 10 leading batters and their averages: Leon Goslin, Washington, .377; H. L. Gehrig, New York, .374; H. E. Manush, St. Louis, .357; A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia, .356; A. M. Lazzeri, New York, .343; E. J. Miller, Philadelphia .341; J. J. Foxx, Philadelphia, .340; G. H. Ruth, New York, .336; J. W. Sewell, Cleveland, and M. E. Bishop, Philadelphia, .329 each.

Hoyt added another game to his string during the week-end and now has a record of 17 won and three lost. Grove, however, won two and is second in the pitchers' race with 20 victories and six defeats. On the basis of actual pitching Grove has an edge on Hoyt. He has hurled 213 innings, allowing 192 hits and 53 bases on balls. Hoyt has pitched 200 innings, allowing 203 hits and 44 bases on balls.

John A. Mostil of the Chicago White Sox still leads in stolen bases with 21 to his credit, but C. H. Myer of Boston is only one behind. In double plays, Cleveland is far in front, adding eight more during the last week and raising its total to 159.

Other leaders: Team battinig, New York, .300; team fielding, Boston, .974; runs scored, Ruth, New York, 138; doubles, Robert W. Meusel, New York, and Ira Flagstead, Boston, 38; triples, Earl B. Combs, New York, 17, and home runs, Ruth, New York, 46.

LEVINE MONOPLANE COLUMBIA ENTERED

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The transatlantic monoplane Columbia, in which Clarence D. Chamberlain and Charles A. Levine flew to Germany, will compete in the national air derby, starting from Roosevelt Feld, Sept. 6, Stephen D. Day, chairman of the race committee, announced Friday.

The plane, repaired since the last flight of its owner, Levine, will be piloted by Lieut. Jack Iseman, commanding officer of the Rockaway naval air station. His co-pilot has not been announced Sixteen stops, including overnight relays, will be made enroute.

Capt. B. D. Collyer has entered in the Class C division of the derby the monoplane City of New York, which he and John Henry Mears used when they established a new record for circling the globe.

PEQUET SAILORS WIN

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. (AP)—After a sail-off, youthful yachtsmen of the Pequet Yacht Club, Southport, Conn., won the Scobill Cup, emblematic of the midget championship of Long Island Sound, Friday. When the register series of four races had been contested, the Pequet Club, champions last year, found themselves in a tie with the Stamford Yacht Club for top honors the other finalists, the American Yacht Club and the Cold Spring Harbor Beach Club being eliminated. In the sail-off, Pequet's representatives won by nearly a minute. The final point standing was: Pequet, 14; Stamford, 13; Cold Spring Harbor, 10; American, 9.

CHAMPIONS IN FIRST DIVISION

Great Spurt of More Than a Month Places Pirates in Fourth Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lot	P.C.
St. Louis	77	49	.611
Chicago	74	55	.574
New York	68	53	.562
Pittsburgh	71	56	.559
Cincinnati	70	56	.556
Brooklyn	61	64	.488
Boston	40	78	.339
Philadelphia	35	85	.292

RESULTS FRIDAY

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 4, New York 2.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3.

After a spurt of more than one month, the Pittsburgh champions are now in the first division, a place they secured when they divided two games of a doubleheader with the leading St. Louis Cardinals while Chicago was downing the Cincinnati Reds. As Chicago won, the distance between the Cubs and the Cardinals, second and first place holders, respectively, is now only 4½ games.

The New York Giants continued slumping, dropping their eighth straight game to the Brooklyn Robins and moving to 6½ games from the top and two games behind second place. Pittsburgh's position behind the Giants is only three percentage points removed.

Kremer stopped the Cardinals in the first game, Friday, 6 to 5, after being relieved by Grimes in the eighth inning when the league leaders rallied. In the second game Haines was too much for the Pirates, who made only seven hits. Comorsky, recently recalled by Pittsburgh from the minors, made three hits in the first game and a double in the second game. Frisch hit strongest for the Cardinals in the opener while Hafey and Paul Waner knocked out home runs. Bottomley hit a home run in the final, as well as a double. He doubled in the opener also.

The Giants were unable to hit Vance and Brooklyn won handily, 4 to 2, over their great rivals. He struck out his usual quota with six and in only one inning, the seventh, were the New Yorkers able to score. In that inning, Reese hit a home run. Flowers of Brooklyn also contributed a four-base hit.

For a heavy hitting contest such as that staged between Chicago and Cincinnati, the scoring was weak. The Cubs were outhit, 16 hits to 14, but they managed to edge out the Reds, 5 to 3. Wilson and Cuyler led the Cubs at bat with three hits apiece, but Critz of the losers made the best showing with the bat, hitting safely four times. Three runs on 16 hits is a very poor showing and does credit to the pitching of Nehf and Carlson in the pinches.

The four-game winning run of the Boston Braves was broken in the first game of a doubleheader Friday, 4 to 3, but the Braves got back into the victorious class in the second, 4 to 1. The Braves should have won the opener also, as they did all the extra-base hitting, including two triples and three doubles. Sisler went hitless in the first game but made a double and two singles in the second. Foster H. Edwards, former Dartmouth College star, pitched a brilliant game in the final, holding the Phillies to six hits and one run. The Braves have now won five of their last six games. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x	6	9	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	8	2

Batteries—Kremer, Grimes and Hargreaves; Alexander, Reinhart and Smith, Wilson. Winning pitcher—Kremer. Losing pitcher—Alexander. Umpires—Rigler, Hart and Jorda. Time—1h. 56m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	6	11	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Haines and Wilson; Fussell, Dawson and Hargreaves. Losing pitcher—Fussell. Umpires—Hart, Jorda and Rigler. Time—1h. 59m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	8	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Hubbell, Faulkner and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—McCormick and Klem. Time—1h. 43m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	14	2
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	16	1

Batteries—Nehf, Carlson and Hartnett; Lucas, Ash and Picinich. Winning pitcher—Nehf. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Moran, Magee and Quigley. Time—1h. 59m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	10	0
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries — McGraw, Baecht and Lerian; Greenfield and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Baecht. Umpires—Reardon, Stark and Pfirman. Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	4	11	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Edwards and Taylor; Ring, Miller, McGraw and Davis. Losing pitcher—Ring. Umpires—Pfirman, Stark and Reardon. Time—1h. 54m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	40	21	.656
Sacramento	39	22	.639
San Francisco	36	25	.590
Oakland	34	27	.557
Los Angeles	27	34	.443
Mission	26	35	.426
Portland	24	37	.393
Seattle	18	43	.295

RESULTS FRIDAY

Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 5.
Seattle 10, Mission 5.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 1.
Portland 7, Hollywood 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	81	64	.557
Indianapolis	79	63	.556
Kansas City	80	65	.552
Milwaukee	78	66	.542
St. Paul	77	67	.535
Toledo	70	73	.490
Columbus	54	87	.383
Louisville	54	88	.380

RESULTS FRIDAY

Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 2
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 2

SIXTEEN LEADERS IN PLAY

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The sixth annual gold mashie tournament on the links owned by T. Suffern Tailer will open here Monday. Sixteen of the leading golfers in the country have been invited to play. The list includes James Johnston, Charles Evans Jr., Francis D. Ouimet, Watts Gunn, George T. Von Elm, and Jesse Guilford. It will be 72-hole medal play.

YALE MAY LOSE GUARD

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Norman S. Hall '30, veteran 200-pound lineman of Yale's varsity football team last fall, may be lost to Coach Marvin A. Stevens for this year's campaign, it was learned Friday. The Yale mentor will now have to change his present plan of shifting the big tackle and guard to one of the wing positions, which he admits at this time appear weak.

English Football Gets a Good Start

Surprise Results and Thrills Feature Opening of the Season

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Association football season is now a week old and has come in, as usual, on the crest of a heat wave, or at any rate in a burst of sunshine more appreciated by cricketers in flannels than exponents of the winter game. Three-quarters of a million people assembled for the rise of the curtain last Saturday, and greater numbers are sure to do so now that cricket programs all over the country are drawing to a close. Three days this week there has been a long schedule of games, and the big crowds have proved that summer weather cannot melt the enthusiasm of soccer fans.

Surprise results and thrills have been in plenty, and certain crudeness in their method is to be expected until the teams settle down.

Monday will see the first appearance of the league standings in the newspapers with a limited space for cricket and in mid-September after the champion county, Lancashire, has played its annual match against the rest of England, the only cricket news will be that of the Marylebone Cricket Club team selected to represent England against Australia in test matches "down under."

That cricket side which opens the campaign with the Antipodes at Perth, Western Australia, Oct. 18, is composed of amateurs: A. P. F. Chapman, Kent (captain); J. C. White, Somersetshire (vice-captain); Dr. Jardine, Surrey; and professionals: J. B. Hobbs, Surrey; Herbert Sutcliffe and M. W. Leyland, Yorkshire; Ernest Tyldesley and George Duckworth, Lancashire; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; M. W. Tate, Sussex; Harold Larwood and S. J. Staples, Nottinghamshire; G. C. Ames and A. P. Freeman, Kent; E. H. Hendren, Middlesex; C. P. Mead, Hampshire; George Geary, Leicestershire.

If any vacancy occurs before the team sails V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire, is the amateur to be invited. Teams picked by selection committees in any sport seldom please everybody but this one though subjected to the usual diverse criticism is generally reckoned to be "about best possible."

MISS AMERICA V IS CERTAIN OF PLACE

Only Speedboat Sure to Race for United States

DETROIT, Mich (AP)—Only one boat, Miss America V, piloted by George Wood, was certain of a place on the United States team that will defend the Harmsworth powerboat trophy against the challenge of Miss Marian Barbara Carstairs of England, following qualifications trials here Friday. The trials were extended over until today to give the other entries a last-minute chance to meet the required tests.

The Miss America V was accorded a place on the team without taking the water, on the basis of her 72 statute miles per hour mark, made during the French bid for the trophy two years ago.

Gar Wood took Miss America VII over the course in the trials at an average speed of 62.25 statute miles per hour under wraps. Wood said he did not intend to push his boat, unless some one of the other entries beat his time today, and he is forced to make another qualifying run.

Misfortune overtook the other boats competing for the three places on the team, and Friday night it was doubtful if any of them would be able to qualify.

The Scorpion, owned by Alex Johnson of New York, which has been in dry dock for several days undergoing repairs, developed a broken oil line the first time out.

The Baby Ohio, piloted by Dr. S. B. Smith, of Cleveland, broke her propellor shart and there was thought to be little chance of repairing in time for the race.

The Miss Los Angeles, Ralph Snoddy's hydroplane, the only other entry, blew a supercharger. A new Hart is being rushed here from Los Angeles by air mail.

Miss Carstairs whose chances to lift the trophy took on a brighter aspect, as misfortune befell her adversaries, is not called upon to qualify the challenge boat, the Estelle 2nd.

ATHLETICS MOVE STILL NEARER THE YANKEES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	84	42	.667
Philadelphia	83	45	.649
St. Louis	69	60	.535
Washington	58	69	.457
Detroit	58	71	.450
Cleveland	58	72	.446
Chicago	56	70	.444
Boston	46	83	.357

RESULTS FRIDAY

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 2.

The Philadelphia Athletics lessened the leadership of the New York Yankees to a mere two games, Friday, when they defeated the Boston Red Sox after a hard struggle, 3 to 2, while the leaders were idle. The other game in the league on that day resulted in a victory for the St. Louis Browns over the Detroit Tigers, 5 to 2 giving the Browns a margin over fourth place of 10 games.

The Philadelphia-Boston game was one of the best pitching duels of the year with Walberg going great for the Athletics and MacFayden displaying his best form for the losers. Each team made just four hits but Walberg had the edge on MacFayden in bases on balls, the Red Sox boxmen giving five to Walberg's two. Todt was the only player to make as many as two hits. Walberg struck out seven men to MacFayden's three. Meanwhile the Red Sox gave MacFayden perfect support while the Athletics committed two errors. The Boston club still leads the league in fielding. Philadelphia has now won nine of its last 11 games and has a record since July 2 of 43 victories and 14 defeats, an average of .754.

The Browns easily won their game against Detroit despite the fact that the Tigers hit just as often. The winning margin was attained on the usual St. Louis asset of timely hitting. L. J. Bettencourt, former St. Mary's College star, continued to hit hard with two doubles. Heilmann hit a home run. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	x	3	4	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0

Batteries — Walberg and Cochrane; MacFadyen, Simmons and Berry. Losing pitcher—MacFayden. Umpires—Geisel, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 57m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	x	5	8	2
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	1

Batteries — Crowder and Manion; Whitehill, Smith and Hargrave. Losing pitcher — Whitehill. Umpires — Van-Graflin and Campbell. Time—1h. 48m.

The Russian Writer Who Put His Inner Revolution Into His Writings

Count Leo Tolstoy Made Confession, Found War, Peace and Resurrection in His Own Experience, Then Recorded Them in Books of These Titles

IASSNAIA POLIANA is the name of the ancestral domain where Count Leo Tolstoy was born on Aug. 28 (Russian style), 1828. There he lived all his long early life; there he thought into being all his wonderful works of art; there, after having reached the zenith of fame and early happiness, he went through deep waters of despair and humbled himself, like the Poverello of Assisi, to the "religion of poverty" and the simple life.

Tolstoy was a great artist. His novels "War and Peace," "Anna Karenina," "Resurrection," "The Kreutzer Sonata" and many others, as well as his remarkable plays and popular stories, brought him world-wide fame. But it is above all as a thinker and as a great convert to a new way of life that he is dear to humanity.

The religious longings of Tolstoy can be traced back to his early childhood.

In his Memoirs, Tolstoy records how his brother Nicolas, who was fond of telling fairy tales when they were all children together, used to tell them that he knew a secret which would make every one happy: sickness, misery, sin, and death would disappear from the world and all mankind would be brothers and would love one another. This secret was said to be written on a little green rod which was buried near a precipice in the forest of "Zakas."

When 24 years old, Leo Tolstoy wrote in his diary, while leading a dissipated life in the Caucasus, where he was serving in the army: "My empty life is a burden to me. I am tormented by the desire to be useful to humanity, to contribute to the general happiness. . . . There is in me something that makes me believe that I am not born to be as other men."

His Own Individual Ideals

With the best will in the world it is impossible to trace any ancestral influence and to attribute to heredity the boy's idealistic tendencies. Both on his father's and on his mother's side, he belonged to a line of aristocrats who lived an idle life of pleasure and extravagance, surrounded by slaves, and totally unconscious that life held any higher demands.

He was brought up by his aunt, who is supposed to have had on him a strong influence. Speaking of her, however, in his "Confession," as the sweetest creature in the world, he says that the only ideal she had for him was that he should marry a rich wife and have a great number of slaves.

Tolstoy, very much like Francis of Assisi, began life in a frivolous pursuit of worldly pleasures. He was very haughty and never forgot his position. His only troubles were that he had an ugly nose and not enough money to satisfy his appetites. He encountered no obstacles in life and became famous at the very outset of his literary career. He could have said with Ecclesiastes, "And whatsoever mine eyes desired I kept not from them, I withheld not my heart from any joy." No attempt should be made to explain why this brilliant and haughty count and great author should have humbled himself to live like a simple peasant, given up his property and renounced the pride of intellect. "The wind bloweth where it listeth."

The rebirth of Tolstoy was not in fact sudden. An inward voice had kept whispering to him that the way in which those around him lived was not the right way of life, nor was his own way the right way. What then was the purpose and meaning of life? All his attempts to answer this question failed, and at the very start of life he bore in his heart a feeling of dissatisfaction which could not be stifled by worldly gratifications.

What happened in 1876 was this, that Tolstoy, enjoying perfect health and having attained the fulfillment of every earthly wish—world-wide fame, wealth, a happy family life, became suddenly aware that all was "vanity and vexation of spirit." What actually happened was that Tolstoy definitely lost faith in the finite and had not yet found faith in the infinite. He understood that life without faith was impossible. He wanted to find God by way of reasoning and analysis, but all was in vain. Then he had an experience which influenced profoundly the rest of his career: he approached the poor and simple, and there among those poor, working-class people, a genuine, childlike faith in God was revealed to him; he found that these poor, suffering peasants lived nearer to God than he did and that they knew at least something of the meaning of life.

To Write Was Vital With Him

To express himself in writing was to Tolstoy a vital necessity. It was impossible for him to be silent, and therefore when he reached that point at which an inner revolution compelled him to readjust in consciousness his whole standard of values, he could not do so in silence. The vital urge to write forced him to communicate to his public step by step the whole process of his rebirth. We have his remarkable works written after his conversion, the "Confession," "My Religion," "On Life," "The Kingdom of God is Within You," "What Shall We Do Then?" "Critique Dogmatic Theory," and a great many others. Tolstoy was not a philosopher: he did not formulate his views; therefore it is not possible to study him as one studies Schopenhauer or anyone who has a definite speculative system. To understand Tolstoy one must have followed chronologically the unfolding in his works of his inward understanding of life from beginning to end. To stop in the middle and then to speak of Tolstoy would be like judging the building of a house when only half the architect's plan had been carried out.

Neither has Tolstoy created a religious teaching. He used to repeat: "There is no Tolstoian sect nor teaching; there is only one unique teaching—that of Truth, universal and eternal, clearly set forth for me as for others in the Gospels. This teaching invites man to recognize himself as the son of God, and to acknowledge his liberation from bondage, because man free from the influence of the world, is the son of God, of His will. As soon as man has assimilated this teaching, he enters into free communion with God and need ask nothing more from anyone."

What Tolstoy endeavored to do was to explain to the world what was, according to him, the truth contained in the Gospels, and also how he came to his conclusions. He never expected that everyone must come to the same conclusions in the same way; neither did he mean that in order to live up to the truth as he understood it, people must necessarily do as he had done. He thought that everyone ought to solve his own problem in his own individual way. He was tolerant and used to say that all men were needed by God. But he was intolerant when anybody tried to circumvent fundamental truths and interpret them in such a way as to excuse their own failings and make it appear that they were living in accord with Christ's requirements. Let a man say that he is weak, that he cannot give up that which is dear to him, that he is not ready to follow Christ. This is an attitude which Tolstoy would never condemn. But let no man belittle a great ideal and say self-righteously that he is living in accordance with it. Tolstoy himself knew that he did not live up to his ideal, but he knew what his ideal was and all his effort was directed to living up to it and to denouncing everything that debarred him from its attainment.

A New Direction

Beginning in 1896 the religious thinking of Tolstoy took a new direction. He writes in his Diary: "Another important event is the appearance of African Spir's book. I have just reread the notes I made at the beginning of this copy-book. As a matter of fact, they are nothing but a concise exposition of the philosophy of Spir. Yet I have never read Spir before and know nothing about him. This work has illuminated and strengthened in an astonishing way my thoughts on the meaning of life. The fundamental idea of Spir's teaching is that there is no matter. It is only our impressions that are translated into objects in our consciousness. We believe in the existence of objects because the mind has the power of materializing impressions, attributing to them substance and projecting them in space."

From that date on, in Tolstoy's Diaries, we find that he is chiefly occupied in making clear to himself the unreality of matter as distinct from the reality of Spirit.

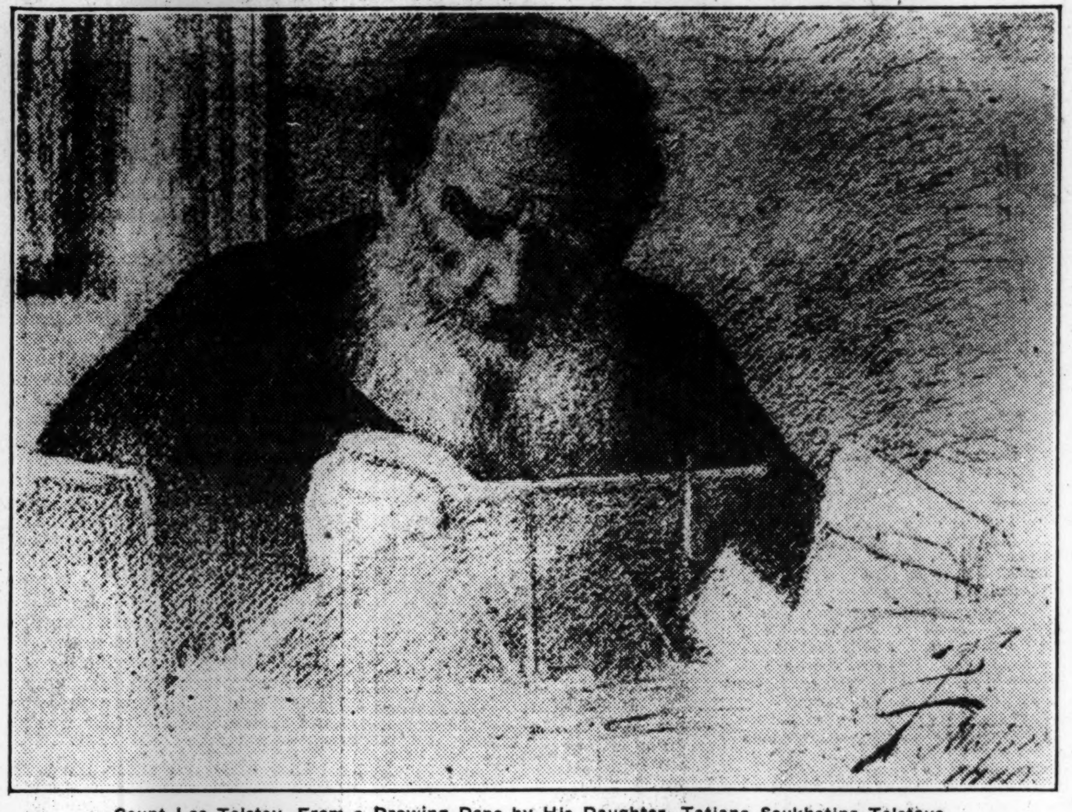
In 1897 he writes in his Diary: "One can neither understand nor feel God unless one has understood the unreality of matter." And another remarkable statement in 1898: "For God, for the universal consciousness, there is no matter. Matter is a notion of limited beings!"

In 1901 Tolstoy was excommunicated by the Russian Church.

The fact that Tolstoy in his "Confession" and in all the works following his conversion, spoke with his readers openly about himself gave everyone in a sense the right to look into his private life. Those who disliked the provocative messages of the prophet of Iassnaia Poliana were only too glad if they could find contradictions between what he taught and how he lived. Contradictions there were, and nobody suffered from this fact more than Tolstoy himself. He wanted to be poor, and in 1881 he made over all his property to his family. He did not feel it right to deprive them of what they considered necessary for their happiness. He lived, however, as a poor peasant, but still remained in the house. Everything seemed to clash and whilst outsiders reproached him for living in rich surroundings in contradiction to his views, he himself did so entirely in the spirit of self-sacrifice. Several times he meditated leaving hime but postponed the decision until near the end. He preferred to endure unjust criticism and the torture of living in an environment which was for him unbearable from every point of view, rather than distress his devoted wife who had been a great help and support to him in that phase of his life prior to his conversion.

Tolstoy's last words were addressed to one of his sons whom he called to his bedside: "I love the truth. I love the truth very much."

An Author Who Confided Fully in His Readers



Count Leo Tolstoy, From a Drawing Done by His Daughter, Tatiana Soukhotina-Tolstaya.

Tolstoy's Career to Be Portrayed

Lectures, Plays, and Concerts in New York to Illustrate Author's Achievements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A series of lectures, plays, and concerts commemorating the 100th anniversary of Leo Tolstoy will be given here during the week of Sept. 10, through arrangements by a committee of which Count Illya Tolstoy, son of the Russian author, is chairman.

Each of the plays and concerts, it was said, will deal with some phase of the author's life. The lectures will review the various phases of his work and the part which it played in the development of Russian literature.

The observance here will be held during the same week as one arranged in Moscow. An invitation to attend the Moscow observance has been received here by Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Edison was an intimate friend of Tolstoy, and gave him one of the early models of his phonograph a short time after the instrument was invented. At Mr. Edison's offices, however, it was said that lack of sufficient time for the trip would prevent his attendance at the Moscow ceremonies.

Lisbon to Exhibit Rare Miniatures and Manuscripts

Illuminated Bible, Missals, and Breviaries of Early Epoch on View

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Arrangements to hold an exhibition of Portuguese illuminated manuscripts and miniatures at the Museum of Ancient Art in Lisbon have directed general attention to the fact that one of the most precious specimens of Portuguese art, Queen Leonor's "Book of Hours," is now in America.

Two rooms, floored and paneled in beautiful national woods, enriched with many colored marbles brought from Portuguese quarries, and hung with priceless sixteenth and seventeenth century tapestries, have been set apart, one for each section of the exhibition. There, on authentic pieces of furniture of the period, the treasures will be artistically displayed.

Illuminated Manuscripts

The illuminated manuscripts include specimens from medieval times, such as the "Apocalypse" from the old Portuguese Convent of Lorvao. A Bible, the work of a brother of the community of St. Jerome, will also have a prominent place. Wonderful illuminated missals and breviaries are to be seen in the university library of Coimbra, which will supply a number of the exhibits, while several private collections have already been placed at the disposal of the committee.

Unfortunately many priceless works are no longer in Portugal, but it is hoped that by the courtesy of the present owners they may figure in the approaching exhibition. These include the already mentioned "Book of Hours." Many such books are rightly or wrongly, said to have belonged to Queen Leonor, but the one in question, made at her command, and used by her until her passing toward the end of the fifteenth century is now in the Morgan collection. Some of the most beautiful pages were reproduced in the Brighton Magazine in 1907. A manuscript of the time of Dom Afonso V, when the great maritime discoveries were made, is in Paris, and the "Genealogical Tree of the Kings of Portugal" is in London.

Photography Ousts Miniatures

As regards Portuguese miniatures, their most flourishing period was the eighteenth century, photography having usurped their place in the next century. There are several very fine collections in Portugal, in which are included portraits of most of the famous people of the time.

Miniature painting in Portugal seems to have run in families. The famous Furtado of Viseu had three sons, each distinguished in this branch of art. Among Furtado's best miniatures is an unfinished likeness of Bocage, the eighteenth century poet. The sittings were interrupted owing to Bocage being arrested for debt, and were never resumed.

The exhibition of miniatures and illuminated manuscripts is to be followed by that of Persian carpets and tapestry. In the seventeenth century Portugal was the richest country in the world in Oriental products, and today, in spite of pillage after battle, sales abroad and damage by fire and careless housing, she still possesses marvelous collections that should make the proposed exhibition of world-wide interest.

JAVA FINANCIER FORESEES CHEAP RUBBER COMING

Dr. Trip Hopes Producers Will Find Solid Basis for Good Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE — That low rubber prices will rule for many years, is the conclusion arrived at by the president of the Java Bank, the Dutch East Indian circulation bank, when delivering his recent annual report. It is not advisable that the Government should intervene in order to restrict the production of rubber artificially, is Dr. Trip's opinion. The rubber trade needs low prices. That is the only way by which a larger consumption may be attained. Then it will be used for purposes which up to now have been too costly.

The results of the discontinuation of the Stevenson restriction scheme cannot be predicted; there are too many uncertain factors. Moreover a reliable basis upon which rubber producers can start a concerted action to protect the rubber market against decrease in price has not yet been found. If such a basis is found, Dr. Trip hopes that it will not be an artificial one, as has been the case in the past. Although artificial schemes may seem beneficent during a limited period, they invariably provoke severe reactions which make their continued maintenance impossible.

The Stevenson scheme has proved this. It stimulated the cultivation of rubber beyond the real need by high prices, and at the same time it induced the increased use of reclaimed rubber. In the United States the amount of reclaimed rubber rose from 19.2 per cent, in 1922, to 49.5 per cent in 1927, of the newly produced rubber.

Consequently, the president of the Java Bank concludes, the present depression of the rubber price is not a temporary prenomenon. It is the result of the elimination of an artificial element. A continued lower rubber price than that of late years is inevitable.

The production of rubber is a very important item in the exports from the Dutch East Indies. In 1927 it had a value of $165,000,000 and amounted to one-fourth of the total exported value of all products. Two years before, in 1925, the export value was still $235,000,000 or almost one-third of the total export. If, in 1927, the price had been as low as at the present moment, say 20 cents per pound, the export value would have been almost $86,000,000 lower still.

Colombian-Brazilian Border Treaty is Being Negotiated

Free Navigation of the Amazon River and Its Tributaries to Be Guaranteed Colombia, Declares President Abadia

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Colombia's relations with the countries of the Western Hemisphere and other parts of the world are most cordial and satisfactory, President Abadia asserted in a message to the National Congress.

President Abadia referred especially to the recently concluded treaty with Peru solving all boundary disputes between the two countries and announced that the Colombian Legation in Rio de Janeiro is negotiating a treaty definitely settling all questions regarding the part of the Colombian-Brazilian boundary that was left unfixed in the Treaty of 1907 between the two countries. The new treaty will guarantee to Colombia the free navigation of the Amazon River and its tributaries, he said.

In referring to the treaty recently concluded with Nicaragua settling the disputed sovereignty of the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua and the St. Andrew and Providence Islands, President Abadia said. "The sovereignty of Colombia over the islands is now definitely and perpetually recognized."

Turning to Colombia's relations with the United States and Europe, President Abadia remarked that these have been "maintained on the basis of happy cordiality." In connection with Colombia's relations with Ecuador, which have been strained since the conclusion of the Colombian-Peruvian boundary treaty, President Abadia declared that Colombia was justified in concluding the treaty with Peru and declared that Ecuador has "misunderstood and misinterpreted the action of the Colombian Congress and Government in acting on the treaty." The President declared, however, that Colombian diplomats have made every effort recently to present the treaty in its true light.

"The Government of Colombia has followed with great interest the development of the benefits accrued by nations members of the League of Nations," the President declared, in referring to the League. "This Government has particularly noted the recent successes which the League of Nations has had in international affairs and it is my belief that the League is now established on a firm basis and is a necessary part of international intercourse."

The President concluded his message with a recommendation that Congress immediately consider the question of international arbitration and other questions in which the League is interested.

PRESENT AGE STYLED ONE OF RENAISSANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARKLY WEST—Prof. F. Clarke of the Cape Town University, speaking at Cape Town at a students' union, said that the present age was in the throes of a deeper and more engrossing renaissance than had ever before been witnessed, and the van of the new movement would be found among the students in the dominions. The movement was a process somewhat analogous to the changing of a snakeskin. With the shedding of the old skin, some attributes disappeared, while others remained.

An organization like the National Union of South Africa Students could determine which would remain and which would vanish into the limbo of forgotten things. Nationalism in the old sense is disappearing. War is losing its identity. We are losing the scale of rank and classes and divisions of mankind.

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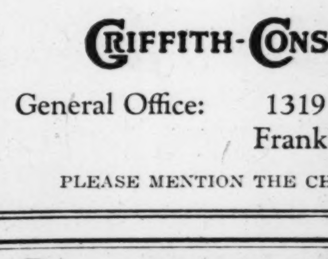

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Music News of the World

Neoclassicism

By EDWIN EVANS

This is the first of three articles on tendencies of modern music. The others will appear on succeeding Saturdays on this page.

London

ONE cannot help wondering sometimes what the future historian will make of the wave of archaism, officially known as neoclassicism, that is so prominent a factor in the musical situation today. How will he be able to differentiate between the true and the affected, when we, who are eyewitnesses—or, should one say, earwitnesses—find it so difficult? The volte-face has been too general to be entirely sincere, and yet certain aspects of it bear the unmistakable stamp of sincerity.

Then again, what precisely is neoclassicism? Is it the creed that Busoni taught his pupils? Is it the rigid formalism that Schönberg has reached in his third string quartet? Is it the impersonal attitude in which Stravinsky is seeking his artistic salvation? There are so many kinds of neoclassicism that even its professors have become a little confused. The one thing on which they agree is that it had become inevitable, essential to the welfare of music.

Our future historian probably will ascribe the inception of the movement to Busoni, but for reasons that are rather on the surface. Busoni was not a neoclassicist. He had been as adventurous, as fond of experiment, as any of the "moderns" of his generation, but without at any time losing contact with the great tradition, so that there was never any need for him to regain his strength by following the precedent set by Antæus.

The True Neoclassicist

It was his pupils who, coming to him less sure of their ground, became extravagant in the pursuit of this contact which they found so difficult to attain. They are the true neoclassicists of Germany. Today many others have joined them. Paul Hindemith has written several works which come under this heading, but with his colossal, rather dangerous, facility he can with equal ease pour forth atonality, expressionism, neoclassicism, and could doubtless even revert to impressionism if he had a notion to. But in the end this fluency, which can be directed into any channel at will, is really a type of virtuosity. One does not feel a very deep conviction behind it. Instead there is the exuberance of the craftsman conscious of his skill.

The most convinced of these neoclassicists, Stravinsky, is also the most consistent. There has been no real break in his development. From the outset of his career he had in him the makings of a neoclassicist. Always to him the construction of a work of art was the paramount interest, and its elaboration a subordinate task. That it does not always appear so is due to his prodigious skill. His first ballet, "The Fire-Bird," appears for instance a piece of romantic, picturesque and rhapsodical writing, but actually its construction is for the most part almost as strict as that of "Œdipus Rex." The material of the greater part of the work is contained in the interval of the tritone (C to F sharp in the key of C) which he divides harmonically into consecutive thirds, minor and major (C-E flat; D-F sharp) and melodically into three steps and a leap (C, C sharp, D, F sharp; and inversions of this figure).

Machinery Concealed

This simple material is used practically as Beethoven used "Thus Fate Knocks at the Door" in his Fifth Symphony. It is rarely absent from the score. The machinery at work is, however, concealed behind a veil of fantastic, evocative elaboration, and especially of piquant orchestration, so that few hearers are aware that they are listening to anything so entirely classical.

As time went on, and especially after "Le Sacre du Printemps," he began to revolt against this elaboration as being unessential to his work. And after his experience of the music of Pergolesi, out of which he made the "Pulcinella" ballet, he began to set himself the task of dispensing with it. But the construction was the same with Stravinsky the romantic as it is now with Stravinsky the neoclassicist, except that the latter naturally reveals a greater maturity.

Of other sections of this widespread movement the most genuine are the English, represented by Vaughan Williams with his Concerto "Accademico," Holst with his Fugal Concerto for flute, oboe and strings, and some of their juniors, notably William Walton in his present phase; and the Italians, whose most attractive representative is Vittorio Rieti, who boldly takes for his model Rossini where others have gone back to Bach, and, like his prototype, masks under a jovial and exhilarating exterior a technical prowess that imposes respect. His countryman, Casella, inclines more to virtuosity, in which his mastery of all the methods now in use gives him an advantage, but Rieti always conveys an impression of buoyant spontaneity. If it is deceptive, then he must be a master of simulation.

Purpose and Outcome

Music lovers are asking two questions about neoclassicism, concerning respectively its purpose and its outcome. The former is easier to answer than the latter. One could say, for instance, that the revulsion experienced by Stravinsky against methods of elaboration which concealed the basic structure was in reality a reflection, in the individual, of what the whole world of music was experiencing. The tidal wave of harmonic and instrumental innovation had risen to such a height that it threatened to submbegre all else. The decade, or, to be exact, the 11 years that had elapsed between "Pelléas et Mélisande" and "Le Sacre du Printemps," and had also witnessed the production of "Pierrot Lunaire" had been so strenuous as to cause a feeling akin to consternation. And the return to Bach, to Handel, to Scarlatti, to Purcell, and perhaps even to Rossini, provided one.

But what this portends is a much more speculative matter. It may be that, as the advent of Hellenism was prefaced by a wave of archaism in the older empires of the East, this archaism heralds an entirely new point of departure in music. In fact, that is most likely, for signs of decadence have not been lacking, and social conditions, to which the arts must inevitably respond, have completely changed within a comparatively short time. This wave of archaism is more significant than any of the preceding excesses that led to it.

But what the new dispensation is to be is beyond the wit of man to foresee. Nor is it likely to manifest itself in recognizable form for many years yet.

Musical Biography

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

MUSICAL biographies are considered the most popular type of books on music. The average music lover is stirred by curiosity about the career of his favorite composer. Being accustomed to see in his musical hero a man very different from himself in all respects, he is eager to find out these differences, but is not less interested to discover some intimate connections between the musician and himself. For, after all, the composer is human, with virtues and shortcomings. Thus the reader is at the same time flattered and consoled. But on the other hand he hopes to see a bridge built from the man to the work. For people generally believe that everything a great master has lived and felt must necessarily be expressed in his music.

With regard to all this, the art of musical biography has been developed. From Palestrina to Richard Strauss we have a long series of musical biographies. Of course, some contemporaries are still waiting for the illustrator of their work. It is, however, open to question whether the custom of eulogizing contemporary composers in essays and books has not been a little overdone. For it will always be difficult to decide whether a living musician will survive his present fame, and whether his work deserves as much space as is generally devoted to him. Only very few composers in every epoch, and particularly in one so critical as the present, can claim the right to be made the object of wider discussion.

Schubert Biographies

It is the Schubert anniversary that prompts these thoughts, which, by the way, ought to be very obvious to all those who are really concerned with music. This year is particularly rich in Schubert biographies. We have one by Paul Stefan, the Viennese writer, who endeavors to make the most popular of composers even more popular, availing himself of former researches made on the subject.

Another book, on Schubert's "Lied," written by Felix Günther, claims to be absolutely necessary to the singer. Its author is convinced that he possesses the secret of justly interpreting Schubert's songs, which, he declares, have always been rendered very differently from what their composer aimed at when writing them. The audacity of Felix Günther is really astonishing and not in the least justified. Can Schubert be misunderstood? We really think it impossible. For the simplicity of his melodic line seems to exclude any misunderstanding, though in certain moments he acquired unheard-of dramatic force. The more simple a composer is, the more difficult to explain his work by means of spoken or written language. No less simple is the life of Franz Schubert. It was fully dedicated to writing music, and too short to allow him any departure from his artistic path.

Rôle of Imagination

Imagination should play a great part in a musical biography, which ought to be an art work. The imaginative faculty of the biographer has to read, not only between the lines of the music, but also behind the facts of the career of the master. That does not mean that the biographer has to become a novelist. It would be difficult to go further in scholarly researches, but it would be possible to draw from the facts other conclusions than have been gathered from them.

Let us try to discover the human element in the work of a master with sharper eyes than has been done. The enormous value of Bach's compositions lies open both to our understanding and to our feeling. Many performers do their best to express it. But what has been done to find out the human sources from which his work came? The wonder of Mozart remains no less wonderful than before, in spite of all we know about his life and his work. As a biographer of Chopin I refrain from saying anything about him. Robert Schumann, whose romanticism came from the double source of poetry and music, is a great problem. For Wagner much has been done. Liszt, however, is too favorable for novelists, such as Guy de Pourtalès.

Progress Shown

The productive act itself has to be made clear as far as possible. Of course, there always will remain problems to be solved in the work of genius. Most happily, not everything in art can be calculated, as we are sometimes given to believe. Inspiration and intuition are wonderful things. We may come very near them, if we are endowed with an imaginative faculty, keeping at a certain distance from the composer, but ready to listen to his secrets.

The greater number of musical writers are to be reproached with lack of imagination. Musicology is, on the whole, a subject of very narrow views, though in recent times some progress has been made in this respect. This is proved, for instance, by Guido Adler's History of Music, in which only unity is missing. Musicology must become a living art. Scholarship must not, by the amount of knowledge it affords, darken the eye of the scholar, who must never cease to be a spectator. Musical biography as an art can do much to give an impulse to musicology.

FLORENCE MACBETH

The Ravinia Opera

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE two final additions to the seventeenth season of Ravinia Opera, which will end with the traditional Labor Day gala bill, were "Don Pasquale" and "La Traviata." The former had not been given there for several summers, and the cast which sang it recently for Louis Eckstein's delighted patrons was in some respects unfamiliar. Miss Florence Macbeth had the rôle of Norina, which she acted with archness and an unsuspected flair for the shrewish comedy of the second act. Her winsomeness was not so surprising an element in her performance; Miss Macbeth is a shrewd artist who understands how to supplement her vocal recitude with neatness of appearance and brightness of demeanor. Her general routine capability typified the mood in which the performance was given, though in some instances personal genius lent high lights to the evening.

Tito Schipa, by the very sufficiency of his style, in which vocal beauty represents itself as a final generosity on the part of an exceedingly intelligent musician, held aloft a standard of workmanship which was not the less noticeable because it was unobtrusive. The part of Ernesto is not a conspicuous one, but Mr. Schipa made it so. It corresponds to that of Arthur de Sirval, in "Linda de Chamounix," which Mr. Schipa last winter at the Auditorium raised to a point of such quiet distinction. In each of these tenor parts, Donizetti represented the suaver, more reflective and, indeed, now slightly cryptic phase of his talent for romantic song. In each of them he provided relief for the vagaries of his other characters and for the more florid terms in which he couched their rôles. In each of them Mr. Schipa appears as the unapproachable exponent of their secrets.

The Don Pasquale

Mario Basiola, the Malatesta, has a fine baritone voice, a sufficiently disciplined sense of humor and a commendable skill in ornate song. He brings none of these assets to a point of genuine distinctiveness, however. Vittorio Trevisan, the Don Pasquale, is one of those well-seasoned singers who were well-trained before they became well-seasoned. There are certain laws, whereby he tests all he attempts to do with his peerless buffo art. He is a legitimate comedian, and he is also one of the most popular in Chicago, because his geniality, his deftness, his droll humor, his remarkably cordial talent for improvisation, all blend together to represent an individuality as well as a highly polished comic style.

Each of the principals had something of the comic style in common with all the rest, and thus the performance gained much in homogeneity, brilliant as its separate facets remained. It had other distinguishing aspects. It was delightful to hear a really beautiful score played with so much verve as the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gennaro Papi, found for its simple but still arresting nuances. The Ravinia chorus, carefully chosen from among the ranks of the Metropolitan Opera's, plus a few discreet additions from the Chicago Opera's, has a quality all its own. Almost all its members loom up as individualities when occasion will only permit them to do so. The famous opening chorus of the fourth scene of "Don Pasquale," wherein the benedict's bewildered ménage excitedly discuss the havoc his new wife has wrought in the drawing room, is one of its traditional masterpieces. Whenever "Don Pasquale" is sung at Ravinia, this scene is repeated; it is the only encore known to the repertoire, which is just tribute to the excellence of a tirelessly eager ensemble.

"La Traviata"

Mr. Papi, who had so animating a sense of what constitutes the beauties of Donizetti's style, proved somewhat unsympathetic to the grace of the one Verdian score still capable of indicating a similarity between the "grand old man" of opera and his gifted forerunner. Mr. Papi amply displayed the brilliance of "La Traviata," but he did not do much to reveal its delicacy, or to convey that, given the form in which Verdi wrote it, it does provide a constant and sometimes touching commentary upon the story told on the stage.

Miss Queena Mario, however self-contained in the face of Violetta's tribulations, was at any rate explicit in marking their course and their causes. Vocally she was able to contribute many brilliant moments, and her performance was applauded by a large Saturday night audience, though her voice was often tremulous and her intonation was frequently incorrect. Giuseppe Danise, as the elder Germont, gave a studied and rather fulsome performance, in which, however, he made some notable comments on the character. Mr. Danise's habit of derailing his phrases, in order to dwell upon some note he affectionately regards, has not grown prepossessing during the summer. Some colorful bits were supplied by singers in minor parts, and the dancing of Miss Ruth Page, Edwin Strawbridge and their corps de ballet was gratefully applauded.

As a whole, however, the performance lacked unity and distinction, and, just as this production afforded an antithesis to that of "Don Pasquale," so Mr. Schipa's performance in it as Alfredo struck the directly opposite note to his admirably restrained performance as Ernesto. Mr. Schipa is equally a fine performer, in any part he sings. Where he accedes to the style of "Don Pasquale," he embraces that of "La Traviata." He is alive with enthusiasm and enjoyment, throughout the opera.

Recent repetitions have largely involved the Italian repertoire. The series of Monday night concerts has been abandoned since the first week of the season, as Mr. Eckstein has found it profitable to bill "extra" performances of opera in their place. Both the Thursday and the Sunday series of orchestral matinées have been continued with great success.

An Organ Marathon

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Portland, Me.

ERNEST WHITE is but one of the badge-wearers representing the National Association of Organists, that has been holding its twenty-first annual convention here the past week. He is treasurer of the organization, and his name comes early in the list of officers as printed in the N. A. O. program book; and that is perhaps why I looked him up, after paying my respects to the president and the secretary, as a likely person to tell me what was going on.

Of course, the thing formally and officially in progress was the convention itself; the sessions, in other words, scheduled in the pamphlet. But the real affair in musical assemblages, I have found, does not always prove that which is blocked out by a committee and itemized on a timetable. Rather it transpires as the comment of some zealous worker and careful observer, possibly one of the younger members, like Mr. White. Tell me what such a one as he is thinking about and mulling over, what he remarks casually before a small group in the hotel lobby, but lets go unsaid before any meeting, and I will faithfully report what is uppermost in the convention consciousness.

On the Ground Floor

"Here," said Mr. White, when I met him at the Eastland, in the patio, or whatever the architects of modern hotels call their entrance halls, "I will let you in on the ground floor."

On the ground floor we stood, indeed, a tiled terrace or two above the level of High Street; but that merely symbolized the situation. What he meant appeared in a booklet he handed me, a copy of the 40 organ recitals which Lynnwood Farnam is giving in New York the coming season, or rather, 20 pairs of programs, covering completely the organ works of Johann Sebastian Bach.

"But," protested I, "Mr. Farnam himself sent me one of these some weeks ago."

"Oh!"

All the same, I accepted the book with profound thanks. For I realized that I was in on the ground floor of organ music in America right here. The most significant organist's enterprise in all the United States next winter, I have no doubt, is Farnam's scheme for presenting Bach in entirety in his recital courses at the Church of the Holy Communion. That is the sort of undertaking they would all fain accomplish, had they Farnam's technical grasp, musical learning and popular following. Farnam has not been in attendance at the convention; wherefore, the foremost artist of the N. A. O., I for my part believe—and yet, let us wait until those 40 recitals so boldly outlined in the book are concluded.

Farnam as Teacher

Last spring, Mr. Farnam, in his character of teacher, admitted me to some pupils' practice at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. He made some remarks to me on organ registration and gave some hints to his apprentices on the playing of Bach that I would have taken down to reproduce in print, but that they happened to be more in the line of studio talk than of general discussion.

But when I come now to put what he said with what Mr. White said, I see that Mr. White is an out and out Farnamite. For that matter, I surmise that every American organist is, or would like to be, one. Which means nothing in the way of partisanship or hero-worship, either; but only signifies that an organist today, to pass in the United States as a master in contrast with a mere virtuoso, must know much about all national schools of organ-playing and understand how to apply their methods in his own performance.

Historic Types

To begin with, there are the historic types of instrument, comprising, at the smallest count, the German, the French, and the British. Then there are the Canadian and American types which have come into evidence and influence in recent decades. American organists who have studied in Europe are usually familiar, I should say, with German and French traditions of tone, as well as of technique. Less commonly, I am inclined to think, have they acquaintance with the British tradition. But a player to come anywhere near mastering the whole thing ought to have his ear attuned and his hand trained according to Rheinberger, Guilmant and Best, and not one of the three left out. Farnam, I fancy, has something of them all; and then, having been started on his career in Canada and having developed his powers in the United States, he may be described as thoroughly and authentically equipped.

Or, if we like, we may drop the name of Farnam out and may substitute that of any other distinguished representative of the National Association of Organists that we wish. To be venturesome, I would propose that of White, though I am unable to support my case by argument from performance, never having heard him play. But really and truly now, is the organ ever played? Scarcely, methinks, as the piano is played and as the violin is played. The music of Bach, as composed in form of choral prelude and fugue, does, granted, come through sometimes exhilaratingly. Now and again I have been fairly persuaded that it was played, more especially when the French manner asserted itself.

Have we not, by the way, the Italian school to reckon with in speaking of the organ and its music? The convention gave a hint that we have, in presenting Melchiorre Mauro-Cottone at one of its afternoon recitals at the City Hall. The convention availed itself much, indeed, of the Austin organ in the City Hall Auditorium, letting Charles Raymond Cronham, the municipal organist of Portland, have an afternoon, Alexander McCurdy Jr., and Charles Peaker share an evening, and Henry S. Fry divide another evening's time with the Portland Men's Singing Club, the Women's Choral Society, and May Korb, soprano.

A Tradition Questioned

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE competitive examinations in opéra and opéra-comique of the Conservatoire offer all sorts of advantages to the listeners. First of all, they enable us to hear fragments of works which none of our lyric theaters would ever dream of giving and which are often extremely interesting. This way of extracting and isolating a scene from a well-known work allows one more easily to examine it and draw therefrom unexpected impressions.

The performance of "Faust," for example, possesses a rather interesting problem that deserves to be studied by musicians. When Marguerite, very curious to know "who this young man was," installs herself at her spinning wheel so as the better to think about the handsome unknown who had so gallantly greeted her, she begins to sing, as everyone knows, the "Lament of the King of Thulé."

How should this little piece be sung? The professors of the Conservatoire have no hesitation. They make Marguerite tell this story as though it were a romantic episode heard with amazement this very moment by the impressionable Valentine. The teller recounts this anecdote with warm interest. It is with a trembling, moved voice that the singer makes allusion to the tears that filled the king's eyes, every time he drank from his bowl of embossed gold. She stifles a sob at the moment when the bowl trembles in his hands, and she reaches the climax of distress in the final ritardando indicative of the most touching commiseration.

Value of the Tradition

What is this tradition worth? Has Marguerite the right to tell us this story, staging and "decorating" it as if she were interpreting a "lied" in a song recital? Is not the situation entirely different and does it not make quite other demands? When she puts her foot on the pedal of her spinning wheel and hums her little song, Marguerite is thinking much more about the noble stranger she has just met than of the legendary sovereign whose story she is telling us. She should sing this classical lament as mechanically and distractedly as a "midinette" humming Maurice Chevalier's latest success while she trims a hat, thinking of the attractive shop assistant with whom she danced yesterday at Robinson's. It is a working song that she has repeated 300 times over, the words of which have no more meaning for her than those of a marching song to a soldier. Actually, she should murmur this song automatically between her lips to show that she is thinking of something quite different. The theatrical and exaggerated interest that she bestows on each word of the song is surely a misreading?

What do the professionals of our lyric stage think about it, and what think the countless Marguerites who, every night, the whole world over, attack this famous page, which is moreover, a charming thing deliciously written and deserves the loss of a few moments in which to consider its better interpretation.

"The Revellers"

"The Revellers" are in Paris. One after another, obeying the imperative call of the distant crowds who know their voices through the gramophone record, the artists who are the "stars" of the phonograph traverse the capitals of Europe. Paris has in turn applauded Paul Whiteman's and Jack Hylton's orchestras, Waring's Pennsylvanians, the singers Layton and Johnstone and finally the five virtuosos known by the name of "Revellers," who are winning considerable, and well earned, success.

The "Revellers" have played a considerable part in the spreading of mechanical music in France. They have been a veritable revelation to many of our musicians. It is they who have converted an incalculable number of our contemporaries to the record. Many of our countrymen, indeed, proved systematically hostile, not only to the ideal of the talking machine, but also to its repertory. Jazz and Negro music was spoken of only with scorn. Now, the vocal quartets of the "Revellers" appeared so musical, so distinguished in writing, so ingenious in harmony and so well thought-out in tone color, that their fame spread like a puff of powder. Records such as "Dinah" or "Blue River" made the most austere composers realize that syncopated music deserved to be studied with attention and might provide means of expression that would be very interesting.

Parisians Surprised

The most amusing part of the adventure was that the "Revellers" converted our public to the technique of Negro music because everybody supposed that these singers with the cooing voices were as black as the ebony of their piano. Willy-nilly, the "Revellers" have been the victorious champions of "mechanical art." It was therefore a great surprise and, it must be confessed, a sort of disappointment to Parisians, when they found themselves confronted by five perfectly white gentlemen who composed the illustrious troupe.

We were also a little surprised by the youth of the tenor and the accompanist, who intervene from time to time in such a pleasing, unexpected way in the vocal ensemble of their companions, by slipping in, with astonishing neatness, an interjection, a sigh or a murmur that constitute musical accents of perfect ingeniosity and taste. In the vocal organ made up by these very well disciplined artists, the pianist-singer plays the indispensable rôle of the percussion, which adds to the straight tones the relief, the bite and the "scrunch" necessary to a good balance of sound.

A Singing Lesson

"The "Revellers" gave the best of our professionals an admirable singing lesson. Their intimate art seemed, theoretically, bound to suffer by presentation in a place so vast as the Empire. Would not the subtlety of their nuances evaporate in this monumental frame? Nothing of the sort. Without in any way changing their technique, without forcing their voices, by the sole virtue of careful articulation and excellent production, the five virtuosos managed without any difficulty to fill the whole great vessel of the music hall. Not a word of their delicate compositions was lost, not an inflection of their supple language.

What a lesson for our opera and comic opera singers who, all too often, think themselves obliged to bellow so as to make themselves heard. In the art of singing, volume does not play the decisive part that professionals are too often tempted to give it. Accent and contrast have much more efficacy, as we have already had the opportunity to notice in the technique of theater orchestra conductors. The "Revellers" gave us another clear proof. Let us have the wit to be grateful to them for this good deed amidst so many others. For, in the education of our contemporaries' ears, these tiptop artists will have played an effective part in proving to the most sophisticated hearers that, on a theme of light music, one can embroider so many spicy arabesques and graft such a large number of exquisite harmonies that one can succeed in drawing from the humblest fox-trot a little masterpiece of chamber music.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Doffing the Hat

THERE are as many ways of doffing the hat as there are of donning it—and as many again. For a man "does" his hat "on" (for the most part) in private; but he "does" it "off" in the presence of another—unless he be like the very perfect knight who, "beholding his own shadow, which the skirt of his cloak hanging low made like the shadow of a woman, doffed his bonnet to that dull image of himself, 'For,' said he, 'it hath the show of a true lady, and I must give it the show of a true knight.' And so he did down the road."

In the Hatters' Journal there are doubtless set forth from time to time rules to be followed if one would doff his hat correctly. Doubtless also, in the manuals of etiquette so popular in Shakespeare's day, there were full instructions in this most exacting performance: the "Gull's Horn-Book" contains none. But, having read neither the former nor the latter, I will say nought of it. Besides, my object is not to set forth how hats should be doffed, but how they are.

The open-air man doffed his hat to nature from the year he was free of his mother's ordering (or before, if she too was nature wise), and he goes always bareheaded in respect to Her. But of him I do not speak: I was never present at such a flinging-away. For you may be sure such a doffing was not as a man doffs his Sunday hat to a neighbor. If it went not over a cliff, onto the spines of a thorn bush or, at the nearest, into a deep horse pond, he was no true worshiper of Her. And that is wasteful. Nor do I speak of those who doff their hats to Her or to another, as it were by proxy, letting the invisible hands of the winds do what their own hand (left or right), in true "doffing," would do. Least of all do I speak of those who walk a street bareheaded, hat borne in hand, to save the labor of doffing it so often where there are so many ladies whose acquaintance claims the courtesy.

"Doffing," as it is done, may be classified; for instance, as Touchstone classifies the Lie: the Doff Courteous, the Doff Friendly, the Doff Perfunctory, the Doff Peremptory, and so on. It may be classified along other lines, as the Doff Full and the Doff Half; or again by the time of day, as the Noon Doff, the Monday Morning Doff and the others. But this is no more an Encylopædia of Doffing than it is a Book of Rules for Doffing; and all classification is arbitrary. When you try to force things into compartments, you realize how lively things are. If I penned off my Time-Doffs, just as I thought all settled and labeled, I should find one little Doff scuttling from its category to join another, or a third gamboling truantly in the open, free of any category.

We all know how the felt hat is doffed, either loosely by the brim, or courteously by the crown, preserving the trench in the top. The silk hat we see less often—though, well doffed, it has a princely, almost an imperial air; it cannot want all dignity. The doffing of a bowler is a more perfunctory affair. The stiff brim allows for speed of elevation and replacement, but the spherical stiff crown forbids dignity. The thing is done and over, and the man below it still hurrying to his business. The cloth cap cannot be doffed: it can only be pulled off. It slouches too much—in a friendly, bachelor way, not altogether to be condemned. It has a lounging, slippered air, as of one in his own "den" wherever he may be, one, indeed, to whom the whole world is his "den." And one does not doff hats in a friend's "den": one puts one's feet on the mantelpiece—and that is a very different affair.

Of doffing of hats in history, we have no doubt that Sir Walter Raleigh, having laid his cloak in the puddle for his sovereign's feet to walk dry-shod over, doffed his feathered bonnet with that full semicircular sweep which we see now only with actors both on and off the stage. We can only hope that the feather was not swept through a puddle. But as we are assured now that the whole tale is certainly not history, we can breathe again for the good knight's feather—and cloak. But it was a good story. Henry Bolingbroke, banished from England, makes his departure (as recorded in "Richard II") the opportunity for a similar sweep of the hat and lowering of the knee, but this time with an humbler object for his courtesy:

Off goes his bonnet to an oyster-wench;
A brace of draymen bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee,
With "Thanks, my countrymen, my loving friends."

More riotous "doffings" are reported by 3 Gent. from the coronation of Anne Boleyn in "Henry VIII":

Such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many tunes: hats, cloaks,
(Doublets, I think) flew up; and had their faces
Been loose this day they had been lost. Such joy
I never saw before.

This leads us on to the question: To whom are hats doffed? The great Dr. Johnson, asked in an off-guard moment for extempore verses, gave his interlocutor the lines

I put my hat upon my head
And walked into the Strand;
And there I met another man
Whose hat was in his hand;

but he did not satisfy the curiosity of an inquisitive generation by adding whether he doffed his own in courtesy, or the other man donned his in sympathy.

To descend still lower in the scale of humility, I have seen an elderly earl, walking from his morning service at the village church in the full panoply of argent spats and dazzling silk hat, pacing a green lane straight (it would seem) from some Victorian tailor's plate or three-tome novel—I have seen him, I say, check in his stride, halt solemnly at a yellow celandine, sweep his fine hat from his finer forehead and bow with the majesty of an Ajax above it, for its simple beauty and its beautiful simplicity.

A. A. LeM. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
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Sea Water Color

For weeks one hears the chuckle of pleasure in every ripple and sees the smile on the countless smooth hollows—to paraphrase in two lines the untranslatable two words of Æschylus—to one day of gales. And not every gale frowns upon one; in some the jolly boisterous wind comes riding on heavy clouds with gleaming white summits down a deep blue sky, and crests of foam as white roar on the steep acclivities of the seas, whose wrinkles are softened by a shining gossamer veil of spindrift, on whose thin ridges fires of emerald dance, and on whose wide backs a thousand streaks of foam weave slowly changing patterns. . . .

So far I have spoken of the sea as if it had no colour of its own beyond the inky blue of reflected and the emerald of transmitted light, because I do not know if pure sea-water has any other colour. But sea-water, as one actually observes it, may be of almost any colour. Sometimes it is inexplicable, as the turquoise blue that I have seen twice near the Falkland Islands and once in the Mediterranean; sometimes it may be due to mud ploughed up from a nearby shoal by a passing iceberg, as a certain wonderful green off Staten Island; and the black off the African coast may have been blown sand from the Sahara, or the outpourings of a submarine volcano.

But the quantity of mineral matter suspended in the open ocean is nothing to that of living organisms, which in their swarms affect not only the colour but the form of the waters. Here you may see a narrow streak of yellow foam stretching in a straight line to both horizons; a strip of gelatinous specks extended thus by a current, or perhaps by some peculiarity of their generation. Or a belt of oily calm cut like a swathe through a rippling meadow, in which only a few jelly-fish may be visible, but you suspect that it is caused by invisibly small creatures, unless indeed it is the wake of the greatest of all creatures, the whale. . . .

If one looks down into calm water with the sun overhead, his beams caught on the swimming motes, strike a solid shaft of light through the deep blue, in which glitter the iridescent spangles of a tiny Beroë, and blue and gold plates of metallic lustre caught in smaller particles of jelly; a feast of colour at high noon.

At night, though by no means on every night, and less frequently, it seems to me, in the Tropics, the colours are replaced by lights thrown out by these and other organisms; sometimes, though I have never seen it thus, so closely packed that the whole sea is luminous.—CONOR O'BRIEN, in "From Three Yachts."

The Medieval Romance of the Unicorn in Tapestry

ONE of the gems of the Cluny Museum in Paris is the fifteenth-century tapestry from the château of Boussac giving in picture the medieval romance of the unicorn. A panel is reproduced here. Other panels have the same figures, the lion and the unicorn, the creatures and birds, banners with three crescents, and the flowering plants, in different positions and attitudes according to the unfoldment of the story. The tapestry is not only remarkable for its rich coloring, but also for the exceeding grace of its composition and the delicacy of workmanship. Each panel is a woven poem, and each panel is lovely enough and intricate enough to warrant long study. In the one given here the lady is playing a musical instrument of the period, clearly a form of organ, and the unicorn appears utterly pacific.

There can be no doubt that the Cluny Museum is one of the most fascinating in the world. There are more than twenty thousand objects in the museum—all products of medieval art and industry. The building itself, of late Gothic style with Renaissance influence, was constructed at the close of the fifteenth century and has been left much as it was originally built. Tapestries are displayed on many of the walls of the thirty rooms. Early French wood carvings, a German triptych of the early sixteenth century, examples of goldsmiths' work from the twelfth to sixteenth centuries, Italian bronzes, Hispano-Sicilian embroideries on velvet, Saxon candlesticks, a lantern from a Venetian galley, a sedan, musical instruments, French faïence and Italian furniture, clocks, ivories, gargoyles, mosaics and hangings are present in amazing number.

Long as the list is of the beautiful things to see, most visitors agree, however, that no one object brings more enjoyment in examining than this strange tapestry of the lion and the unicorn. Even among the most precious examples of medieval art, it is exceptional.

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Fifteenth Century Tapestry. From the Cluny Museum, Paris.

The Galaxy or Milky Way

Who, of all those who have turned their eyes to the stars, have not wondered at that mysterious cloud that twines its devious way across the sky like a river's mist, awaiting the breath of the dawn-wind! And who, realizing that this veil that flutters across the heaven is woven of a myriad close-set suns, has not felt a sense of awe and reverence steal upon him? . . .

The ancient Akkadians regarded the Milky Way as a "Great Serpent," or "the River of the Shepherd's Hut," and "the River of the Divine Lady." . . . Aside from the resemblance of the Galaxy to a serpent, and a river, the most popular notion of it among all people and in every age has been to regard the Milky Way as a highway amid the stars, the "Via Lactea" of the ancients. . . .

The poets of all times have sung the praises of this bright pathway of the skies. Manlius thus refers to it:

A way there is in heaven's extended plain
Which when the skies are clear is seen below
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The groundwork is of stars, through which the road
Lies open to the Thunderer's abode.

In Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice we read:

The floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed Cherubim.

Sir John Suckling says:

Her face is like the Milky Way i' the sky,
A meeting of gentle lights without a name.

In Milton's "Paradise Lost" there is this beautiful reference to the Galaxy:

A broad and ample road whose dust is gold
And pavement stars as stars to thee appear
Seen in the Galaxy, that Milky Way
Which nightly as a circling zone thou seest
Powdered with stars. . . .

When Galileo directed his newly invented telescope at the Galaxy, the mystery of its composition was solved. Myriads of stars strewed the fields as he swept over the misty belt, their blended light causing the white effect the unaided eye reveals.

Allen thus sums up our present knowledge of this remarkable object: "It covers more than one-tenth of the visible heavens, containing more than nine-tenths of the visible stars, and seems a vast zone-shaped nebula nearly a great circle of the sphere, the poles being in Coma and Cetus." . . .

In the constellation Cygnus, where the Milky Way is especially brilliant, there is a region about five degrees in breadth which contains, it is said, three hundred and thirty-one thousand stars.

Professor Russell writing of this region says: "Here the Milky Way is crossed by a dark streak which immediately suggests a passing cloud. But, year in and year out, on the clearest nights, the dark region is there. Its origin must be interstellar space—perhaps in an actual thinning of the stars of the Galaxy, perhaps in the interposition of some cosmic cloud of overwhelming vast dimensions."

Many think the Galaxy a universe by itself and our sun one of its myriad stars.

"It remains the most wonderful sight that human eyes behold. The thought of its wonderful structure, the contemplation of the splendor proximity would afford, transcends the very limits of the human intellect, and gives us a mere glimpse in imagination of the stupendous scale of a universe of which our system is but an infinitesimal atom." —WILLIAM TYLER OLCOTT, in "Star Lore of All Ages."

Along the Way

I am richer for the feather of a bluebird's wing,
I am happier for the blossoms
Making glad the spring.
I am better for the laughter
Of a child I meet,
Kinder for the "Thank you"
Of a beggar in the street.
I am stronger for my striving,
Braver for defeat,
And the bitter things when conquered
Make the sweet more sweet.

SUZANNE MCKELVY.

England

To me, England is the country, and the country is England. And when I ask myself what I mean by England, when I think of England when I am abroad, England comes to me through my various senses—through the ear, through the eye, and through certain imperishable scents. I will tell you what they are, and there may be those among you who feel as I do.

The sounds of England, the tinkle of the hammer on the anvil in the country smithy, the corncrakes on a dewy morning, the sound of the scythe against the whetstone, and the sight of a plough team coming over the brow of a hill, the sight that has been seen in England since England was a land, and may be seen in England long after the Empire has perished and every works in England has ceased to function, for centuries the one eternal sight of England. The wild anemones in the woods in April, the last load at night of hay being drawn down a lane as the twilight comes on, when you can scarcely distinguish the figures of the horses as they take it home to the farm, and above all, most subtle, most penetrating and most moving, the smell of wood smoke coming up in an autumn evening, or the smell of the scutch fires: that wood smoke that our ancestors, tens of thousands of years ago, must have caught on the air when they were coming home with the result of the day's forage, when they were still nomads, and when they were still roaming the forests and plains of the continent of Europe. . . .

Nothing can be more touching than to see how the working man and woman after generations in the towns will have their tiny bit of garden if they can, will go to gardens if they can, to look at something they have never seen as children, but which their ancestors knew and loved. The love of these things is innate and inherent in our people. It makes for that love of home, one of the strongest features of our race, and it is that that makes our race seek its new home in the Dominions overseas, where they have room to see things like this that they can no more see at home. It is that power of making homes, almost peculiar to our people, and it is one of the sources of their greatness. They go overseas, and they take with them what they learned at home: love of justice, love of truth, and the broad humanity that are so characteristic of English people. — STANLEY BALDWIN, in "On England and Other Addresses."

"Just som de begynte med sången"

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DET berättas i tjugonde kapitlet av Andra Krönikeboken, att Moabs barn och Ammons barn och andra med dem förenade sig i ett anfall mot Juda. Fiendens uppenbara övermakt och styrka och dess omätliga antal i jämförelse med Judafolkets stridskrafter förfärade konung Josafat. Från mänsklig synpunkt sett, var Judafolket maktlöst gentemot fienden, och utsikterna till räddning förefollo mycket små. Men Josafat talade med Gud och sade till Honom: "Vi förmå intet mot denna stora hop, som kommer emot oss". Då han, under det han bad, i någon mån vann förståelse av Guds makt och kärlek, tillade han: "Utan till dig se våra ögon".

Det fanns för detta lilla folk ingen hjälp mot fiendens förenade styrka, såvida hjälpen ej komme från Gud. Ehuru de, mänskligt sett, voro betydligt underlägsna i antal, beredde de sig till försvar och ryckte fram för att möta den annalkande fienden. När den förenade hären drog närmare, "ställde" konung Josafat "upp män, som skulle sjunga till Herrens ära" och gå "framför den väpnade hären" för att "lova honom i helig skrud" och prisa Guds storhet och barmhärtighet. Vi läsa, att "just som de begynte med sången och lovet", upphörde de olika anfallande folken med sitt angrepp mot Juda, vände sig mot varandra och nedgjorde varandra fullständigt. När Juda barn "kommo upp på höjden, varifrån man kunde se ut över öknen", voro inga fiender att se, ty "ingen hade undkommit" sitt eget straff. Och när Juda barn nådde den plats där striden hade stått, funno de kostbara ädelstenar och andra dyrbara ting i överflöd. Genom att förtrösta på Gud med glada och tacksamma hjärtan, hade de vunnit, icke endast beskydd och räddning, utan även ökade tillgångar.

Sådana fiender som synd, sorg, sjukdom och fattigdom tyckas stundom förena sig till anfall mot oss, liksom "Ammons barn och Moab och folket från Seirs bergsbygd" mot Juda. För den, som ej har vetskap om Guds godhet och makt, är det ej lätt att sjunga, när en stor och skenbarligen övermäktig fiende tyckes stå framför honom. Likväl skall förverkligandet av Guds allmakt och allnärvaro komma hjärtat att sjunga, och då hjärtat sjunger, blir fruktan —den största fienden av alla—tillintetgjord ty man kan ej sjunga om det allsmäktiga goda och på samma gång vara rädd för en ond makt. En glädjefylld kunskap om Gud som allsmäktig Kärlek utesluter kunskapen om en makt uppfylld av hat. Förståelsen av Gud såsom Liv utesluter kunskapen om "den sista fienden". Hat, hämnd, förbittring och därmed besläktade känslor finna intet att vässa sina pilar på i det hjärta som sjunger om Gud; och då deras pilar sakna ett mål, falla de till marken, förgäves avskjutna och utan verkan.

Det finns intet rum för de förstörande fienderna sorg och saknad, modlöshet och tvivel i det sjungande hjärtat, ty däri finns förtröstan och mod, vilka äro lyckans och glädjens följeslagare. När någon sjunger lovsånger om Guds godhet och makt, förtröstar han på Gud och kan ej förtrösta på falska gudar, som frambragts genom materiellt tänkande. När det onda blivit ersatt med det goda, kan intet annat än gott bliva resultatet. Därför har den som sjunger, och således den som förtröstar, blott att samla in den rika lön, som är utlovad åt dem som älska Gud.

"All verklighet är i Gud och Hans skapelse, harmonisk och evig. Det som Han skapar är gott, och Han gör allt som göres. Därför är syndens, sjukdomens och dödens enda verklighet det hemska faktum, att overkligheter förefalla verkliga för den mänskliga, villfarande tron, tills Gud berövar dem deras förklädnad. De äro icke sanna, emedan de icke äro av Gud. Vi lära i Christian Science, att all det dödliga sinnets eller kroppens disharmoni är en illusion, som icke har vare sig verklighet eller identitet, ehuru den tyckes vara verklig och hava identitet." Så skriver Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Christian Science, på sidan 472 av "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures". Om ock fienden kan tyckas vara mäktig och fruktansvärd, dess art och styrka synas överväldigande och dess vapen se ut att vara fördärvbringande, stiger dock en jubelsång upp från det hjärta som förtröstar på Gud, så som Christian Science lär. De som studera Christian Science få lära, att allt som är olikt det goda är overkligt, osant, maktlöst. Är ej detta rik anledning till glädje? I den mån man går framåt, ihärdigt betygande sanningen att det goda allena är verkligt och har makt, jublande över Guds godhet och barmhärtighet, tillintetgöres tron på att det finnes en fiende av något som helst namn eller slag; och materiellt vittnesbörd, ej uppburet av tro och ej underblåst av fruktan, förlorar sitt grepp.

Förtröstan på Guds villighet och förmåga att frälsa från allt ont, är till stor del grunden till den lycka som kommer genom studiet av Christian Science, ty förståelsen av Christian Science är förståelsen av vad det vill säga att förtrösta på Gud och demonstrera Hans allmakt och kärlek; och där tillit och förtröstan är, där är förnöjsamhet och glädje. Glädje, som bryter fram i sång under tider av stor fara, smärta eller sorg, är bevis på att den, som så gläder sig, för sin befrielse förlitar sig på en makt, som han vet ej kan svika. Sann glädje är resultatet av att hålla blicken stadigt fäst vid Gud, det goda, och det förtröstande hjärtat är det sjungande hjärtat.

Gratitude

What can I do to pay?
For every gift must bring
A recompense some day.
'Tis not enough to sing
Of wonder and of grace,
But I must make my road
A flower-blooming place.

—LOUISE MORGAN SILL, in "The Hell-God and Other Poems."

"When they began to sing"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS related in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles that the children of Moab and the children of Ammon, and others with them, combined in an attack against Judah. The apparent greatness and strength of the enemy, their vast number as compared with the forces of Judah, appalled King Jehoshaphat. Viewed from a human standpoint, the people of Judah were powerless to resist the foe, and prospects for deliverance looked very discouraging. However, Jehoshaphat communed with God and said to Him, "We have no might against this great company that cometh against us." Gaining some realization of the power and love of God as he prayed, he added, "But our eyes are upon thee."

There was no help for this small people against the united strength of the enemy except it came from God. Although to human sight they were greatly outnumbered, they made preparation for defensive warfare and went forward to meet the approaching foe. As the allied army drew nearer, King Jehoshaphat "appointed singers unto the Lord" to go "before the army" to sing and to "praise the beauty of holiness" and the greatness and mercy of God. We read that "when they began to sing and to praise" the several aggressive nations left off their attack on Judah and turned against and utterly destroyed one another. When the children of Judah "came toward the watch tower in the wilderness" no enemies were to be seen, for "none escaped" their own wrath. When they reached the place where the conflict had been, the children of Judah picked up precious jewels and other valuable goods in abundance. Trusting God with glad and grateful hearts, they had experienced not only protection and deliverance, but an increase in supply.

Such enemies as sin, sorrow, sickness, poverty, sometimes appear to present a combined attack on us, as did "Ammon and Moab and mount Seir" upon Judah. For one who does not know of God's goodness and power, it is not easy to sing when a great and apparently overwhelming enemy seems to be confronting him. However, a realization of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God will set the heart singing; and when the heart sings, fear—the greatest enemy of all—is destroyed, for one cannot sing of all-powerful good and be afraid of an evil power at the same time. Joyfully to know God as omnipotent Love precludes a knowledge of a power imbued with hate. The understanding of God as Life precludes a knowledge of "the last enemy." Hate, revenge, resentment, and their kindred find nothing to barb their arrows in the heart that is singing of God; and, lacking a target, their arrows fall, spent and impotent.

There is no room for the destructive enemies of sorrow and bereavement, discouragement and doubt, in the singing heart, for therein are found confidence and courage, which are the companions of joy and gladness. When one is singing praises of God's goodness and power, one is trusting God and cannot be trusting in false gods engendered by material thinking. When evil is replaced with good, naught but good results. Then the singing, and, therefore, the trusting one has only to gather up the rich rewards promised to them that love God.

"All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise. They are not true, because they are not of God. We learn in Christian Science that all inharmony of mortal mind or body is illusion, possessing neither reality nor identity though seeming to be real and identical." So writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 472 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Although the enemy may seem to be mighty and terrible, its nature and strength appear very great, its weapons look destructive, yet a song of joy wells up from the heart that trusts God in the way Christian Science teaches. Its students are learning that whatever is unlike good is unreal, untrue, powerless. Is not this ample cause for rejoicing? As one marches forward, persistently affirming the truth that good alone is real and has power, rejoicing because of God's goodness and mercy, the belief that there is an enemy of any name or nature is destroyed; and material evidence, with no belief to sustain it and no fear to inflate it, loses its hold.

Trust in God's willingness and ability to deliver from all evil accounts in large measure for the happiness that comes with the study of Christian Science, for the understanding of Christian Science is the understanding of how to trust God and to demonstrate His omnipotence and love; and where there is trust and confidence there is contentment and joy. Joy which breaks forth into song in time of great danger, pain, or sorrow is proof that the one so rejoicing is depending for deliverance upon a power which he knows cannot fail. True rejoicing is the result of keeping one's eyes steadfastly on God, good; and the trusting heart is the singing heart.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Why Browning Is Difficult

This brings us to the question why Browning is one of the hardest of poets to read. It is curious that he who in his youth worshipped Shelley's poetry . . . should himself have come to use diction that is often colloquial, harsh, disjointed and obscure. No doubt Browning felt that the traditional kind of poetry was wearing thin, and some new departure in style was necessary. In any case, Tennyson was there to supply melodious verse for those who wanted it. Browning had to express himself in his own way, find words, any words that came to his head, to clothe his thick-coming fancies. . . . If Browning deals with music, as in Abt Volger, he writes with the technical knowledge of a musician; or if his poem is about art, he writes as one familiar with marble, canvas and paint.

This passion for detail comes out yet more strongly in Browning's studies of human beings and their actions. The natural medium for presenting character is either the drama or the novel. . . .

The quality of grotesqueness which is marked in certain of the dramatic monologues may prove a stumbling-block to those readers who prefer poetry of the more exalted style. Let them turn then to Browning's lyrics, where his poetic qualities rise to their fullest height.—MARGHARITA WIDDOWS, in "English Literature."

A Stop in Wyoming

The pullman jerked to a stop. Not a sound inside the car but the even, deep breathing of the sleepers. Outside the cinders scrunched beneath the feet of the train men as they made their rounds of inspection. Sidetracked! Waiting!

Raising the shade revealed such an expanse of silent grandeur bathed in moonlight as to hold one breathless. Rolling prairie to the foothills, brown, empty, utter peace and quiet. In no place but Wyoming could be found anything like the soothing completeness of this. Gone were the noise, the hurry and unrest of the city, gone the active, busy farming community. Here was something which lifted far above the mundane duties of existence, here was romance, adventure, living, fulfillment! Here was a land expressing the might of infinity, and "the peace that passeth understanding." It is good to be in Wyoming.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the weird, long call of an oncoming locomotive. Closer came the rumble until the dark monster with its blinking eyes roared and thundered past, losing itself again in the night. Silence again supreme.

Brakes are released, the train creeps back to the main line and is gone toward the beckoning peaks to the west. The beauty of moonbathed Wyoming remains, a satisfying picture.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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House and Garden

Begonias Eight Inches Across

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Victoria

THE cult of the begonia is extremely popular in Victoria, that little Australian state so far removed from the world's great activities, and the present keen competition for big blooms, and bigger blooms, must be attributed to the pioneering work of a little band of two or three local amateurs. Of these perhaps the best known is Daniel Bedggood. One might almost say the most successful, for he has reared begonias with blooms 8½ inches in diameter.

A visit to Mr. Bedggood's home in East Kew, one of Melbourne's most beautiful suburbs, is a treat not limited to his friends and interviewers. His outlook on life is from the standpoint of service to others, and therefore he says anybody is welcome if the sight of his flowers will bring joy, or help to stimulate the visitor to greater effort. He would like everybody to grow begonias. He has no secrets about his methods.

"To any amateur who is an enthusiast," Mr. Bedggood declares, "I'll undertake to give a good start, and some of the other growers will do the same. He may have to wait three years beore his blooms reach perfection, but the waiting will be worth while."

Horticultural Camaraderie

This sort of horticultural camaraderie is very noticeable among the begonia specialists of Melbourne. Recently a postman, after his day's round, spent nearly half an hour in Mr. Bedggood's glasshouse, enjoying the beauty of the blooms. A municipal dustman is one of the most grateful of the callers who have become keen amateurs, and a tramway conductor, whom Mr. Bedggood started on the path of enthusiasm, is now producing fine flowers. The bulk of those who evince the greatest interest in his exhibits are ordinary street laborers and tramway men, and Mr. Bedggood thinks the reason is because in their daily work they do not have much opportunity to satisfy their desire to be in touch with beautiful material things. Last year, after the publication of some notes about his begonias Mr. Bedggood received more than a hundred letters from all classes of persons seeking advice, and at least a dozen went to his home to learn by practical demonstration how to mix the soil for potting.

The cult of the begonia, this grower declares, is within the means of almost everybody. A glasshouse and undivided attention are the only essentials, but the latter, especially, is emphasized. Mr. Bedggood himself rises at 5 in the summer, and 6 in the winter, to put in 2 or 3 hours' work in his glasshouse before breakfast. His glasshouse is rather larger than those usually favored. It measures 60 feet by 25 feet, but all this space is needed for the 268 pots containing 133 different varieties of bush begonias, and the 80 baskets of the hanging varieties which he has in bloom this year. Mr. Bedggood advises anybody who is starting, not to grow begonias of the bush variety in the same house as the tuberous kind, as they block the light and tend to draw up the other varieties. They should be grown in a separate house.

Mr. Bedggood's begonias baffle description. They range from pure white, white with the palest of sulphur, pink and rose centers, pure pink, rose and scarlet, pale gold, salmon, and deep orange to light crimson, carmine and a deep japonica red bordering on carmine. In form every kind is seen, from that which resembles the strict formal arrangement of the camellia to the delicate petal development of the most exotic orchid.

Hardy Plants

"Begonias are not flowers suitable for the show stand," Mr. Bedggood emphasizes. "The heavy flowers are only delicately attached to the main stems, and the slightest jar means the dropping of a bloom. But the begonia, nevertheless, is not a delicate plant. It is a hardy one for the man of commonsense, but he must be a real enthusiast. The grower who neglects to water them one day and gives them a double dose the next will do no good. Too much water is worse than too little. The beginner with 30 plants need put in only half an hour's work before breakfast, half an hour in the evening and Saturday afternoons. The glasshouse must be painted over sufficiently to diffuse the light evenly. The plants cannot survive the direct rays of the sun or drafts, but need as much ventilation as possible."

Mr. Bedggood, in explaining his methods, pointed out that each grower had his own pet ideas, but he himself had found success in the following formulæ:

The plants may be reared from cuttings or from corms. The first step is to make a compost of two parts of good fibrous loam taken off virgin soil—the earth adhering to sod cut to a depth of two inches after the grass has been turned over—and put through a ⅝-inch mesh wire sieve, one part of well-decayed stable manure, one part of leaf mould (preferably oak leaf), and half a part of coarse gritty sand, all thoroughly mixed and turned over eight or nine times.

Drainage Most Important

When the corms show their first shoot place them in shallow boxes not more than 2½ inches deep, in a compost consisting of two parts of leaf mould, one of coarse gritty sand and one of fibrous loam. Then when the plants are starting to grow, one inch to two inches in height, they should be potted off and turned into five or six-inch pots, according to the size of the tuber and the root development. What must be borne in mind at this stage is that over-potting—putting them in pots too large is bad for the plants, as there will be no top to them. As soon as the roots reach the insides of the pots, which can be easily seen by knocking them out of the pots carefully, they must be repotted in their flowering pots, and a fairly safe rule for the beginner is to repot them in pots three or four inches larger than the previous ones.

Drainage is the chief essential to success. The plants must be given sufficient water, not too little and not too much. The begonia revels in a moist atmosphere, getting a great proportion of its moisture in that manner. In hot weather water under the benches, the benches themselves, and the paths of the glasshouse to enable them to collect the moisture from evaporation during the night. When the flowers have finished blooming the art of saving the tuber is to lessen the water graduallly as the vitality decreases, and eventually the pot is tipped sideways for perfect drainage, after which the tuber is packed in dry sand until the following season.

This is the method which Mr. Bedggood followed last year when he produced begonia blooms of the "Honorable Mrs. M. Glynn" variety—light brick red and salmon—8½ inches across, and of many others with a diameter almost as great.

The varieties which Mr. Bedggood named as being among his favorites were: Mrs. Calthorpe, salmon to pink; Helene, deep scarlet with serrated petals; C. E. Pearson, true scarlet (one of this year's novelties); F. C. Calthorpe, also true scarlet; Mrs. T. Brett, scarlet (of French origin); Mrs. W. Wilson, rose Du Barri; Princess Victoria Louise, palest pink, with serrated petals; Queen of the Belgians, pink; Pink Beauty, very light pink (a French production) which Mr. Bedggood thinks is the only plant of this variety in Australia; Albatross and Edith Barbour, pure white; Lady Rhonda, pink; Mrs. Moncrieff, pale pink; Pavlova, orange salmon (similar to the color of the William Allan Richardson rose); Gladys Valentine, true salmon (one of the most popular of the old varieties); Grand Monarch, deep crimson; Margaret Gwillim, pale sulphur (also one of the old favorites); F. W. Walker, scarlet (known among enthusiasts simply as "Freddie"); Mrs. E. Bromet, rose pink (in which one seldom gets an inferior bloom); and of the basket varieties, "Cyril," pink with deep cerise center; "Mrs. Manning," sulphur; "Golden Shower," orange gold; "Sirius," bright scarlet and "Unice," pink.

Mr. Bedggood is satisfied that after four years he has managed to get Hebe, a begonia with beautiful creamy white blooms and an admixture of yellowish sulphur and palest pink shadings, to acclimatize and flower. This testifies to the need for patience. In Mr. Bedggood's case, perhaps, this virtue was born long before he began to grow begonias, for he has been a flower lover all his life, and has realized the emotions of success with prize roses, dahlias, sweet peas, cinerarias and calceolarias.

He started with carnations, then went on to dahlias. In this line he grew one plant of "May service" with 312 blooms on it at the same time, and evolved the "Dan Bedggood" variety, a cactus, plum pink, with the inside of the petals purple. With this he took the championship at the Melbourne Dahlia Show. About 12 years ago he began with begonias, and four or five years ago he tried to get something special in cinerarias. In 1927 some of the last-named raised by him measured 5½ inches across the blooms, while his primula malacoides more than covered an English shilling.

Some of the Many Colored Begonias of Great Size, Raised by Daniel Bedggood of East Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.

Garden Path

A Little Pool on Home Grounds in Ohio

Akron, Ohio

WATER lilies have always been our favorite flowers, but it never occurred to us that we could grow them in our back yard until the past winter when reading a catalogue covering the subject. We therefore planned to try it on a small scale this spring, and the results have been far beyond anything we had anticipated.

We first procured an iron tank 4 by 4 feet, which had been discarded by one of the local rubber companies. This tank measures 14 inches in depth. This we sunk into the ground level with the top and filled half full with woods soil and fertilizer, then about half an inch of sand was added. The lily roots we obtained from a nursery a few miles from our home which specializes in water lilies of all kinds. These were planted with the crown of the plant level with the soil, and the sand just covering them. The size of our pool prohibits more than three lily roots, so we chose the following lilies which were recommended as dependable hardy lilies.

Our first choice was the "Gloriosa," a most remarkable red lily, the color of which deepens on successive days, the bright carmine of spring time becoming a dark red as the season advances. It is difficult to find words to describe this lily. At the present time the one root has given more than 25 blooms and this lily was the first of the three to bloom.

Our second choice was the "Chromatella," a beautiful yellow, and our third is the "Marliac" white lily. We did not have a large amount to spend on our water garden, and the highest priced we got was the Gloriosa, which was $5. One can spend any amount on water lilies as the choice varieties are quite expensive.

After planting the roots we filled the tank with water to within a quarter of an inch of the top, which has an overflow pipe at that depth. We then added goldfish, snails, pollywogs and two turtles. The last two mentioned stayed with us but one night, however.

For the background of the pool we planted Japanese and German iris, as well as the Lemon Lily (Hemerocallis). All have thrived and every plant bloomed this year. In the foreground we have a few rocks, several of which we brought home from an eastern trip this summer, and we have also planted rock-loving plants which do not grow very high. One of these the nurseryman called "the old hen and her little chickens." This little cactus-like plant we had never seen before, and after planting it we overlooked it for a few weeks when one day we were surprised to see the old hen surrounded by her little chickens, all exact duplicates of herself.

By this time the lily pads were coming up thick on the pool and, as it was becoming such a popular spot in the garden, it was necessary to have a walk of some kind around it, as a path was being made on the lawn. This problem was easily solved by using broken irregular pieces of cement walk. This walk winds around the lily pool and then through the wild garden in the rear.

There is one inducement to have a water garden which other gardens do not offer, and that is that there is no weeding to be done. The first work being done, you have only to enjoy the beauty.

Decorative Dried Plants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

Many flowers may be dried during the late summer and early autumn months and prove most welcome and decorative substitutes for the highly priced cut blooms of winter, and the growing of a few such plants is an undoubted economy as well as a source of great interest to all flower-lovers.

The flowering heads should be cut before they are too fully open, and hung head downwards in a cool dry place.

Honesty (Lunaria Biennis) with its flat silvery seed vessels is delightfully ornamental. It grows well under trees, and in shady places, and if a few specimens are allowed to seed themselves every year a plentiful supply of young seedlings will be assured. Honesty should be cut when dry and ripe, the outer weather-stained seed cases being peeled off to display the silvery disks underneath, which will remain in perfect condition for very many months.

The dainty sprays of the mauve and pink perenniels Sea Lavender (Statice Latifolia and Incana), and the particularly pleasing golden yellow annual variety—Statice Bonduelli, the thistle-like flowers, and handsome steely blue bracts of the hardy Sea Holly (Eryngium) are most attractive for decorative purposes, and the blue succory (Catananche) with its hyacinth blue flowers which are produced so freely in July, should also be remembered.

The vivid flame capsules of the Physalis Francheti, generally known by the popular name of "Chinese Lanterns," the rich reds, yellows, oranges and pinks of the Everlastings, Helichrysums, the Australian Everlastings, "Helipterums, and the quaint round red and yellow heads of the half hardy Globe Amaranthus all bring a welcome touch of color into the house at a time of year when bright colors are most appreciated.

Adventuring in Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

Home owners and flower lovers who plan, spade, or plant flower gardens may solve many of their problems by reading the selected list of books recommended in "Adventures in Flower Gardening," recently published by the American Library Association.

The author of the booklet, Sydney B. Mitchell, is director of the School of Librarianship at the University of California, and at the same time an amateur gardener of long experience. His latest recognition was the award of the Dykes Memorial medal for the introduction of the best new American iris in 1927.

In the seven practical books he recommends for reading will be found answers to such questions as "How shall I design a small garden?" "When and how shall I plant certain flowers?" "How can I achieve the most artistic combination of colors in flower beds?" Wild flower gardening, spring and summer bulbous plants, the new and fascinating fad of rock gardening, and other phases of gardening are also discussed by the author.

"Why garden?" is the first question which Mr. Mitchell asks in his essay preceding the list of books recommended. But when the reader has finished he is ready to "shoulder arms" for a new adventure in the out-of-doors.

This is the thirty-fifth course to be published in the Reading with a Purpose series. These courses, covering a wide range of subjects, and the books recommended in each, are available at most public libraries.

Making a Rose Garden in England

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

CONTINUING my articles on the making of a garden, I would stress the fact that one must look forward, and not start a rose garden at planting time, but well ahead: first by preparing the beds, and second by ordering the plants. In choosing a site, remember that close proximity to trees may bring mildew in English climate and that roses like an open sunny spot that is not wind-swept.

Small beds are less trouble to tend than large; 6ft. x 6ft. or 4ft. x 7ft. are good sizes, with paved or gravel paths between. Have the beds deeply dug, keeping the top soil always to the top, using bone meal, manure and good loam. If a little clay can be mixed, so much the better. If the soil is clay and unworkable, take out some loads of clay, make into a heap with some rubbish and sticks and burn slowly as smother fires burn—not black but red.

This with manure makes superb rose soil, and be sure to add some rough clinkers or stones as drainage. Soot and lime make a good top dressing the next year, so does basic slag in the autumn. Plant the free-growing varieties; they are easier.

Soot and lime are grand soil purifiers, and even the rose beetle has not so much chance where soil is clean and there are no weeds whereon eggs can be secretly laid.

Plenty of Room

Plant the vigorous roses 2 feet apart, the others 18 inches. Such roses as Snow Queen, Ulrich Brunner and Hugh and George Dickson are vigorous and do very well if the long shoots made by autumn are tied down to pegs about 18 inches to 2 feet high driven all over the bed. Then you have flowers thrown up from every eye, and a sheet of blossoms instead of a few at the top! I do this also with some of the poor growers, such as Mme. Ed. Herriot and Château de Clos Vougeot, whose deep, velvety, red blossoms are so wonderful but whose growth is so poor. Only in their cases I buy the "climbing" Mme. Ed. Herriot, etc., which make much stronger growths. Until I discovered this I had given up Clos Vougeot, to my regret. Now she is superb as a bedder. Cl. la France and Cl. Mme. Abel Chatenay will well repay you grown like this. Ulrich Brunner, though a very old friend, is a great standby, and the highly perfumed flowers make the best potpourri I know.

Of the older and consequently cheaper roses with which to make a garden, which are "easy," always a point for a beginner, try two beds of red roses, one of Hugh Dickson and one of General McArthur, two of pink roses, Radiance and Lady Alice Stanley; for salmon-pink, Cl. Mme. Abel Chatenay and Mme. Butterfly; copper-pink, Los Angeles and Lady Pirrie, and creamy-blush, Ophelia and P. Nabonnaud.

In choosing newer roses I should get for red, Étoile d'Hollande, Beauté d'Hollande with deeper velvet center, and Hawlmark Crimson, which though not a large rose is lovely in bud and perfumes the whole garden. The two finest bedding roses in deep orange are undoubtedly Mrs. Emma Wright, and Souvenir d'Angèle Pernet. So vivid indeed that they must not be planted near even so fine a thing as Shot Silk, whose wonderful coral-pink turns drab beside them. A great bedding rose is Odette Foussier, very free flowering and of charming blush and salmon tints. Julien Potin is said to be the finest rose of Pernetia coloring (raised by Moser), and Charles P. Kilham, of better form than Gwynedd Jones, both of dazzling scarlet and gold.

A great effort is being made to get more rose fragrance back, and Dame Edith Helen and Helen Maglona are good examples (pink). Betty Uprichard has come to stay as a fine shaded-pink and scented bedding rose, also Daily Mail, dark red, very fragrant.

Florence Izzard is a good clear lemon and a better shape than Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, that most precious yellow bedder. Golden Ophelia is delicious with cream-tipped butter-colored flowers, and I hear of a new and wonderful rose from France, Beauté de l'Europe, like a glorified and much freer-flowering Lady Hillingdon. I would like a little garden only of Polyanthas, those little rose bushes that flower all summer. Ellen Poulson, the finest pink; Maman Furbat, pale pink; Edith Cavell, bright red; Elizabeth, rose red, and the wonderful vivid orange-salmons, the best of which is the new Frau v. Hendig, and including Salmon Red.

I must write another time on the roses for wild gardens, and for informal gardens and arches.

Sweet Lavender

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — No English garden seems worthy of the name without two or three bushes of the sweet-scented old-fashioned lavender (with its gray-green foliage, and spikes of delicately tinted flowers), and bowls of it arranged either with cherry red sweet Williams or clove and deep pink carnations, give a delightfully fragrant and effective dinner table centerpiece.

An ordinary light soil is suitable for the successful cultivation of lavender, but the position should be warm, dry and sunny. March or September is the best month in which to plant, and straggly bushes should be pruned into shape in March or April.

Lavender is easily propagated by cuttings, i. e., small laterals on the branches pulled off with a "heel" attached, and firmly inserted in a sunny position out of doors, either in September or April. Seeds of new varieties may be sown in April if desired.

Lavendula Spica, the so-called "old English lavender," and L. Spica Gigantea "Grappenhall Variety," the strongest growing kind, are three to four feet in height, the L. Spica Nana, Munstead Variety, is an excellent and robust dwarf form.

Asters Planted in Furrows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Council Bluffs, Ia.

MEMBERS of the Garden Club of Clarinda, Ia., were much interested in a new plan for growing asters as explained in detail at one of the meetings by A. C. McFerrin, one of the members of the club. Mr. McFerrin's asters at the flower shows last fall proved to be sensations, and the winners of every first prize in sight. His specialty is the American Beauty tree aster that he grows as some good Iowa farmers grow corn, for he uses a lister plow wherewith to draw the furrowed rows, the same implement that serves to plant corn in the lister way to set it deep in the ground, the better to partake of the moisture. The McFerrin asters are in color a deep, soft rose. Each plant in a plot 600 feet long and 90 feet wide grew to a height of three feet and ten inches with an average of about 75 blooms to the plant.

Merely rich soil for such aster excellence will not do, Mr. McFerrin advises. It must be 10 times richer than ordinary Iowa corn land. First, the ground must be in the open, away from tree roots that would deprive them of moisture and fertility. Last fall Mr. McFerrin was preparing his aster plot by selecting the newest and richest ground. He piled on barnyard fertilizer and turned it under two feet deep. The lister furrows were made 15 to 20 inches deep and three feet apart, and in these furrows the seeds were sown and left uncovered except so far as covering occurs naturally from the dirt that rolls or washes down the furrow slopes. Winter snow or rain has been anchoring this seed to give it an early spring germination, and as soon as growth starts cultivation is begun by drawing the surface dirt gradually into the furrows while adding enrichment with commercial fertilizer. Finally, the plants have their heads out of the furrows and the furrows have disappeared while any weeds that endeavored to race the aster growth, if not uprootedd were completely buried. Just so some of the Iowa farmers cultivate their corn.

Mr. McFerrin has never watered an aster plant. The roots are at such a depth, it is not necessary. Neither does he stake the plants, for they do not need it. One gets a conception of the size of his asters by the fact that with the rows three feet apart and the plants thinned out to a distance of 2½ feet apart, the plants interlock so that he cannot walk the rows. He resets many, they are very easy to transplant, and he gives away hundreds in the spring.

Planting at This Season

NOT alone is it to get away from the rush of spring that experienced gardeners do as much planting as possible in the autumn, but some subjects do best when handled during late summer and early fall.

For example, take the case of the peony. In late autumn, the peony sends out a vigorous growth of fine, white roots preparing for an early start the following spring. Remembering that a plant is easiest handled when dormant, this fact leaves very little of the year while the ground is not frozen in which the peony should be disturbed. But just before the plant starts to make root growth in the fall, all active growth is at a standstill and then, and then only, should the plant be handled. This period, in the latitude of the northern United States, usually falls in late August and September.

Peonies may be bought in many grades from single-eye to five-eye divisions and clumps. Undoubtedly, the best grade for the amateur gardener is the three- to five-eye division. This class of stock is pretty sure to give good results in flowers the following spring and is not as expensive as clumps. One-eye divisions will seldom produce flowers until the second year.

Not Too Deep

The reason that peonies so often fail to bloom can be usually traced to the fact that they have been planted too deeply. They should seldom if ever be covered deeper than two inches. Select any open, well-drained situation where water will not stand around the roots; plant vigorous, three to five-eye divisions about two inches deep in late August or early September, and the peony will reward with an abundance of bloom.

To succeed at all in transplanting or dividing old clumps of the oriental poppy, the work must be done while they are dormant during the summer. Owing to its long tap-root, any poppy is hard to handle while in active growth and the oriental seems to be doubly so. This poppy is best grown from seed planted where the plants are to remain but plants may be successfully moved if the work is done now. Seed may be sown this month with a pretty good chance of some blossoms next year and with the assurance of more and better flowers each succeeding spring.

The dormant period of late summer is also the very best time to plant iris. You may not get many flowers next spring from single divisions planted now but you may rest assured that none will result the first year from spring planted roots. Like the peony, the iris resents deep planting. In heavy soils, the rhizomes should not be covered at all but may rest on the surface about half covered; in light sandy soil, they may be entirely covered without bad results. Give it a sunny situation with the bearded iris in dry soil and the beardless in a moist place.

Sunny but Sheltered

Every gardener loves the Madonna lily but not all succeed with it. Unlike Auratum and many other hardy lilies, the Madonna is not a stem-rooting kind and, as a consequence, will not tolerate the deep planting required by the stem-rooting varieties. Instead of the eight or nine inches usually recommended for all hardy lilies, try planting the Madonna about two or 2½ inches deep and notice the difference in the quality and quantity of bloom. It needs a well-drained place with full sun during the greater portion of the day but, in severe climates, it should be shielded from the cold winds of winter. In such places, the east or southeast side of a building will be found admirable. This lily is too intolerant of excess moisture to be planted any place except in the best drained spot. In heavy soils, the bulb should be entirely surrounded with coarse sand to give it a dry bed and it might be well to place the bulb on its side so water will not stand in its scales. The Madonna is not a difficult subject to handle when these factors are kept in mind. Surely, the reward of a well-grown plant in bloom is worth the slight effort required to attain that end.

The Autumn-Flowering Colchicum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The Colchicum (meadow saffron) often misnamed the autumn crocus owing to its similarity to the real crocus, are bulbous plants which produce their purple rose and white flowers in the fall of the year, the foliage only appearing after flowering is over and dying down again in early summer.

Planted in shrubberies on shady lawns they give a delightful illusion of spring, and on rockeries with a moist bottom they introduce a touch of color at a time of year when bloom is scarce. The bulbs, which should be planted in July or August about three inches deep, and three inches apart, thrive in a light sandy soil enriched with decayed manure or leaf-mold.

The Meadow Saffron is said to have been introduced into England in the year 1339, and to have given the name Saffron Walden to the little Essex village around which it was grown for hundreds of years.

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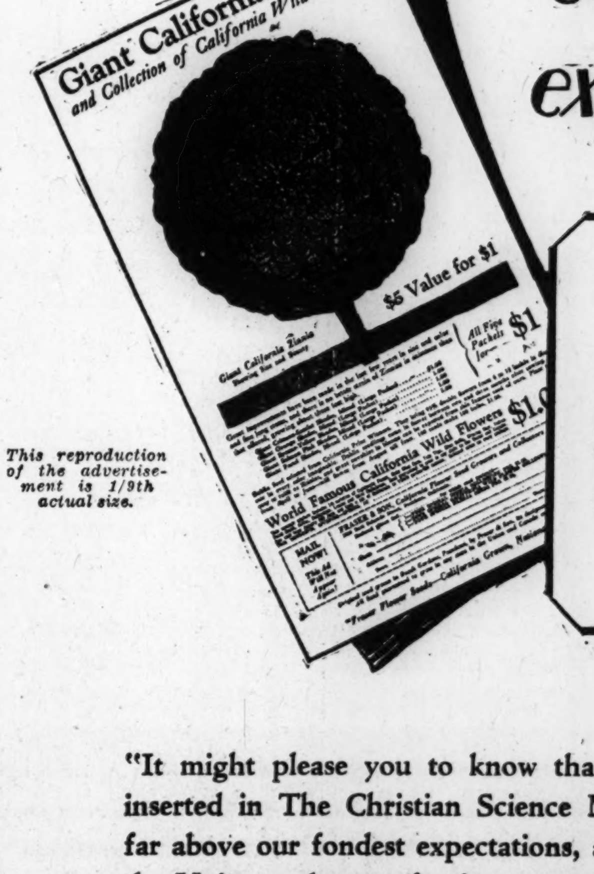

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ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

Home Makers of the Past

By DIANE KER-SEYMER

"I AM very sorry. I did not consider the figirde sattine when i was at Chelsey, for truly, though the prise be unreasonable, i had rather give it then by any of the figirde sattines that are to be had hear. Thorty shillings the yarde the axe and the color lokes like dort to that i have."

Thus wrote Lady Suffolk, one of that procession of stately ladies whose faces and graceful elongated figures we are so familiar with in Vandyke's portraits. Scarcely would one expect from so much elegance so lively a style, nor look for such vigorous phrases written by fragile pointed fingers we see melting into the satin folds of her dress, when they were used to grasp a quill.

We may glean from this and other letters and contemporary diaries of the seventeenth century that the dames of that period, though unequal to the task of acquiring the art of correct spelling, were taking a very lively and practical interest in the furnishings of their country estates.

Other scribes write eloquently of the charms of "blew taffety fringed with blew." "Salmon taffety with vallins of silver fringe" and one tells of an urge to acquire "imbroidered suitable stooles."

From such fragments of contemporary writings we can gather the great advance toward beauty and luxury that had come about since a queen occupied the throne in England. This event indeed brought the first real advance in the comfort of the home.

The invention of the printing press was greatly responsible for the change that came about in the manner of living in England under the reign of Elizabeth. When literature became procurable and the daughters of Briton read of the luxurious homes of their cousins across the sea, they hastened to adopt the continental styles to their own use.

Cabinetmakers Come From Afar

English craftsmen of that day were sturdy, independent workmen—masters of proportion and splendid carvers of simple design, but with small powers of invention, or ability to adapt themselves to foreign patterns.

Their employers suddenly tired of the straight legs which had been universally employed for all early chairs and stools, and demanded something in the nature of a cabriole leg, a style already adapted in Holland from Chinese designs. When the village craftsman was faced with this unexpected problem he scratched his head, seized the nearest model at his door, copying the curve from the legs of running goats.

He was, however, incapable of reproducing the beautiful ornate furniture of the continent, so every encouragement was given to foreigners. Thus literally thousands of citizens from the Netherland towns came over and settled in England, helping to build and decorate many of the finest houses of that period. Hatfield, the home of Lord Salisbury, may perhaps be taken as one of the most unspoilt examples.

Holland was a great center of decorative art in the sixteenth century. For many years she sent out craftsmen to travel in Spain, Italy and France in search of the finest designs. These men were now glad to settle in England to escape the religious persecution in their own country. Italian workmen meanwhile, were always ready to come, drawn by the high wages that England now offered.

"Thank You, Queen Elizabeth"

From this time on, every kind of usable wood became fashionable—apple, cherry, holly, pear, rosewood, sycamore and many others. When it was known how greatly walnut wood was employed in other countries, Elizabeth decreed that it should be cultivated in great quantities in England. Becoming matured over 100 years later this wood was made into the beautiful Queen Anne furniture so highly prized today. Thank you, Queen Elizabeth.

Now I have only to turn my head to glance gratefully at my own small walnut bureau, picked up for a few pounds at a sale in Bond Street many years ago. I can easily trace in its legs the curve of the running goat which I owe to the ingenuity of a craftsman who worked centuries ago. Touching it, I come in contact with the wood of a tree planted by the foresight of Queen Elizabeth and wrought to the design of an artist in the eighteenth century under the reign of Queen Anne.

An important occupation of the ladies of that period was embroidery, and here at least England was without a rival. Indeed, the beautiful and artistic needlework of that time has never been surpassed. It was used to beautify the home and to bring color and charm into their somewhat somber, oak-paneled rooms.

The Covered Chair Arrives

The delightful habit, so universal today, of bringing flowers into our living rooms, there to display them in glass and china vases, was already in vogue in the sixteenth century, this custom being commented on in the following quaint language in a diary kept by a Dutchman of that period during his stay in England:

"Their nosegayes finely entermingled wyth sundry sortes of fragraunte floures in their bedchambers and privy roomes with comfortable smell cheered me up and entirely delighted all my sences."

The covering of armchairs with rich velvets was a foreign innovation that was eagerly adopted in England in the sixteenth century. If you wish to see a correct portrait of one of the earliest of these velvet chairs, visit the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston. In the Dutch room there you will find a faithful picture of such a chair, covered with raspberry-colored velvet and decorated with gold braid and fringes.

The picture in question was painted by Sir Antonis Mor in the middle of the sixteenth century. To be sure, there is a figure seated on the chair—Mary Tudor, Queen of England—but the chair is so much handsomer than the lady one feels the artist must have been chiefly interested in reproducing this beautiful, and then novel, article of furniture.

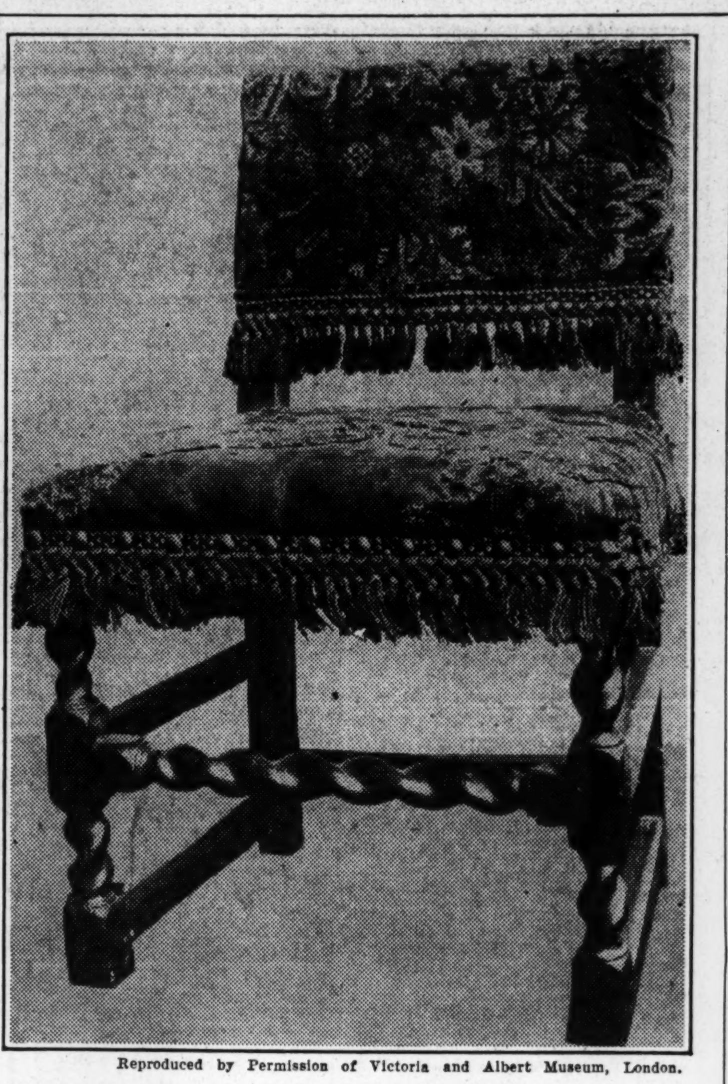
Influence of Dress

This is claimed by some historians to be the earliest representation on canvas of the English armchair in its transitional stage from the Gothic to the Elizabethan period. The exaggerated hooped petticoats that had been copied from Spain under Mary Tudor's reign necessitated a definite change in the shape of chairs. Thus was introduced the farthingale chair. Later again the stuffed and padded doublets and the trunk hosen that became fashionable under the reign of James introduced the same feature in more common household furniture, and stuffed and padded seats became a necessity.

Again, the gorgeously attired folk of the early Georgian period demanded chairs that would show off to the best advantage the costly embroideries of their silk and velvet costumes. The embroidered flowers on their silk waistcoats and the silver, gold and many colored designs on the tails of their velvet coats were best seen if men sat astride their chairs. For this purpose the eighteenth century conversational chair was especially designed, allowing their swallowtails of plum, sapphire and other rich-colored velvets to hang clear of the chair, thus displaying the embroideries to the best possible advantage.

Following these came the Chippendale chairs which, should we accept their maker as a guide, we must place at the top of the list from a decorative point of view. Remarking on two designs, in which he had introduced for the first time the ribbon design carved in mahogany, Chippendale writes ingenuously in his diary: "The best I have seen or perhaps have ever been made." Certain it is that the buying public seems to indorse this view today, as such chairs as these have fetched £500 apiece in Christie's sale room in London.

Example of the Needlework Done by the Ladies of the Seventeenth Century



Reproduced by Permission of Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Original Oak-Framed Sixteenth-Century Chair, With Fragments of Woolen Embroidery on Seat and Back

"A Fareweel for the Twenty"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manhattan, Kan.

MY SISTER and I had been spending the summer with Mother on Vashon Island, in Puget Sound. The salt air, the woods, the ferns, the very breath of the place is nature. For a diversion we decided to spend some of the time making hooked rugs. The materials, which were mostly discarded silk stockings, mother dyed with shades of green, blue, yellow, pink, rose and lavender.

The design had been chosen, the strips had been cut, in fact, all the material had been made ready to pull through the burlap loop by loop. We were enthusiastic over the book of patterns we had gotten from Massachusetts. We carefully read the instructions as to outfit, setting up the frame, and preparing the material for hooking.

Mother rummaged in the attic and found an heirloom of her own. It was a beauty which grandmother had made long ago. This we used as a guide for coloring and texture. It had graced the parlor when father had "dated" mother.

Over the background, which was almost white, trailed bluebells, roses, bleeding-hearts and daisies. The outer border was of black and the colorings so perfectly chosen were as vivid as when grandmother had made it. This accurately proportioned mat was seven feet long, and from the progress we were making must have taken grandmother many months to create it.

Mother remembered hearing grandmother and a friend discuss the origin of hooked rugs. They disagreed as to whether they were made first in New England, Old England, or Canada. I consulted books and found that critics are even yet at a loss to answer the question. Some authorities give the credit to Nova Scotia, while one writer of reputation asserts that hooked rugs were in evidence earlier than the year 1700.

We Stop Work and Take a Walk

Sister and I had worked long and hard over the undertaking, so mother suggested that we stop and take a walk down the skid-road through the pine and fir trees, to see some lovable old Scotch friends of hers.

As we entered the door, I drew in my breath. Under my very feet was a most unusual hooked rug. The ends of the weaver's yarn, known as thrums, had been used as a filler for the background. Sailing on a sea of green was a white ship. The sails and masts, the sky above, even the waves on the water were perfect. I wished to own it. I began with caution saying, "Is this a hooked rug, Mrs. Burns?"

Little did she know how my heart was beating, as she answered slowly, "Weel, yes, it is. But I do nae care much for it."

How thankful I was that mother and sister kept silent. Coming to the point at once I offered her $10 for the rug. Mrs. Burns looked eagerly at the $20-bill I handed her saying, "I cannae change sae much money."

I Return With Two Tens

I left after a very interesting call, telling her I should return to her home on the way back with the money. After leaving the house, we discussed the rug and its quaint design, commenting on the fact of her parting with it so readily. I had the money changed, telling mother and sister to walk ahead, that I should soon catch them.

On entering the home of Mrs. Burns I scented trouble. Her face was flushed, her placid manner gone, and I could see from her excitement a discussion had taken place. She greeted me with, "I am sae sorry to tell ye, but Mr. Burns will nae part with the old thing." To this Mr. Burns added, "Till the seas gang dry, my dear, and the rocks meet wi' the sky, I can nae part wi' the rug, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne." Here I made a mental calculation. "Well, Mr. Burns would you part with it for $20?" A changed expression at once. "I'll gi' it a last fareweel for the twenty, Miss."

Months after, I took the rug to a dealer to have it valued. Had I paid too much for "Auld Lang Syne," as I had dubbed it? Indeed, no! He offered me $175 for it. A. H.

Pineapple or Pine Cone?

Richmond, Va.

NO SUBJECT in recent years has been so greatly discussed as the meaning of the "pineapple" which decorates so many houses and gateways in the southern states.

The question is asked: "What does the pineapple mean and why was that fruit chosen for decoration?" The fact is, we are told, these so-called "pineapples" are not pineapples, but are really pine cones.

The legend that had been accepted was, that pineapples sent to England in the time of Oliver Cromwell were so greatly enjoyed that when a host served a guest pineapple it meant the very last word in hospitality.

In the southland, the story was that the pineapple, brought to Virginia and South Carolina from the West Inides, was considered such a delicacy that it was served in small squares like dice, only one to a guest. So, as in England, it became the greatest delicacy that a host could offer and became the sign or symbol of hospitality.

Alas for romance! That's a myth, says Mr. Slade, the chief bibliographer at Washington. He states that the "pineapple" is not a pineapple at all, but is a pine cone, which is the symbol of many years and health.

In J. E. Cusson's Handbook of Heraldry (1893) it is stated that the principal fruit used in heraldry is the fir cone, commonly called the pineapple. This, he claims, is not to be rapher of the Congressional Library confounded with the fruit from the West Indies, so proving that the "pineapple" is only the pine cone. He states that the pine cone was a conspicuous object of art in Assyria in the earliest days and was a symbol of vitality.

Quoting from Bayley's "The Lost Languages of Symbolisms" (1912), Mr. Slade contends that the pine cone is the symbol of the fire of life, because the cone is shaped like a flame, which in Greek and Roman times adorned the four corners of nuptial couches. Thus it symbolizes vitality.

So in early days in Virginia many of the houses were decorated with pine cones, or, as they were erroneously designated, pineapples.

The art of the designers was very catholic, so that the shapes were manifold, some resembling cones, while many were like acorns and others resembling nothing to be seen on land or sea. These decorations were sometimes made of wood, sometimes of metal, usually copper.

Old-Time Children's Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Worcester, Mass.

THE American Antiquarian Society has had on display in the exhibition hall in its library building at Worcester a rare collection of old-time children's books. The books on display form only a small part of the unique collection of children's books belonging to the society.

One case is devoted to the exhibition of books printed by the most noted printer of juvenile literature of his time, Isaiah Thomas, and by Isaiah Thomas Jr. Of the titles printed by them from 1785 to 1806, the society has 57 of the 66 titles, and 84 of the 117 known varying editions.

The titles of the Thomas juveniles throw much light on the mental bent of the people of the period they represent. "The History of Miss Kitty Pride together with the Virtue of a Rod or the History of a Naughty Boy," "Nurse Truelove's New Year's Gift," "Jack Dandy's Delight," "The Sugar Plumb or Sweet Amusement for Leisure Hours," "The History of Little Goody Twoshoes," "Hagar in the Desert," were titles used to lure young readers to taste the delights of the printed page.

"The House That Jack Built," "Mother Goose's Melody or Sonnets for the Cradle," have a more familiar sound. "The Big Puzzling Cap, a Choice Collection of Riddles in Familiar Verse, with a curious cut to each," and "Food for the Mind or a new Riddle Book compiled for the use of the Great and Little Good Boys and Girls in America," catered to tastes similar to those of today's cross-word puzzle fans. "The Brother's Gift or the Naughty Girl Reformed" combined literary pleasures with moral instruction.

"Mother Goose's Melody" was the most famous of all children's books. The 1794 edition printed at Worcester by Isaiah Thomas is the earliest known dated issue of this work. Editions by S. H. Colesworthy, Portland, 1838; Munroe & Francis, Boston, 1833; and an edition of 1795 printed in French and in English on alternate pages, are also shown.

The largest collection of editions of "Robinson Crusoe" printed in the United States, numbering 57 varying imprints, is in this library. Three are shown in the exhibit: Isaiah Thomas, 1786; N. Coverly, c. 1779; Peter Stewart, Philadelphia, 1789.

The collection of New England Primers contains 84 editions printed before 1800, and 190 editions in all. The earliest shown is one printed in Boston in 1770. Other editions shown bear the dates: 1770, 1779, 1782, 1787, 1789, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1798, 1802.

The catechisms for the instruction of youth in the grounds of religion are older even than the primers. A ninth edition of a catechism by Isaac Watts, D. D., for "Little Children Under Seven or Eight Years of Age" is dated 1745.

There is unconscious humor in Isaac Watts's book in his preliminary discourse on the Way of Instruction by Catechisms, for section VII discusses "The Inconveniences of teaching Children what they don't understand."

A miniature Bible published in Boston in 1766 measures about one and one-half inches by two inches. Its sides are of thin oak covered with leather, like most of the larger books of the time.

The earliest children's books were religious. Three editions of "The History of Holy Jesus" have frontispieces (woodcuts) made by Isaiah Thomas when he was only 14 years of age. These crude cuts of the author must have bothered sensitive children with their staring, ill-matched eyes, noses like ham bones, bushy eyebrows, big mouths and disappearing chins. Yet the title-page states that the book was written for children "by a Lover of their precious Souls."

Among the specimens of children's books printed in this country before 1800 are "Wisdom in Miniature," 1796; "Life of Judas Iscariot," 1794; "Affecting History of the Children in the Wood," 1796; "The House that Jack Built also the History of Mrs. Williams and her Plumb Cake which she mathematically divided among her pupils according to their Mirit," 1796.

Other titles are: "Tom Thumb's Little Book to Teach Children their Letters as soon as they can speak," 1794; "The Life and Adventures of a Fly," 1797; "The Remarkable History of Tom Jones, a Foundling," 1791.

Many of these little books are illustrated with woodcuts, sometimes crudely colored. "Little Truths," printed by Joseph Cruikshank in Philadelphia, 1789, boasts the unusual embellishment of copperplate cuts.

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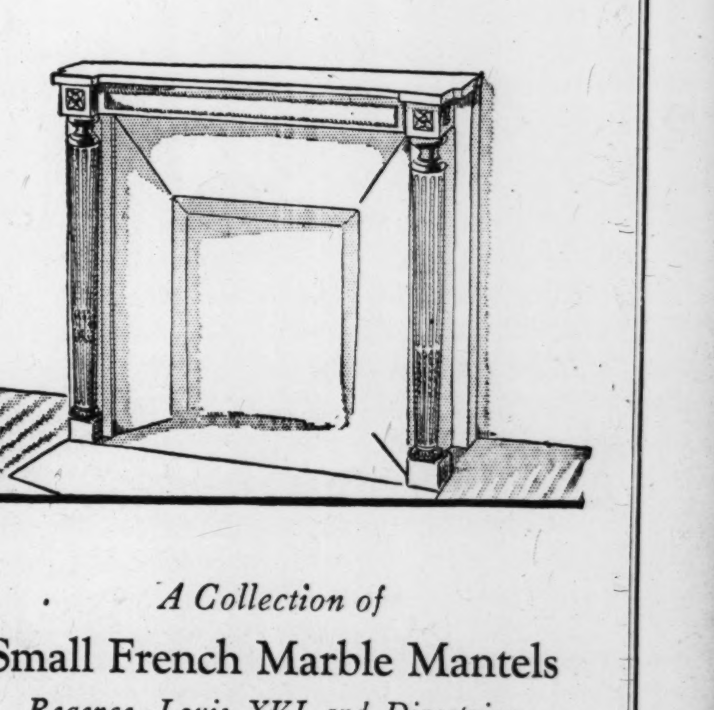

A Collection of
Small French Marble Mantels
Regence, Louis XVI and Directoire

Au Quatrieme has just received in a shipment from France a collection of unusually charming small 18th Century mantels. It was during the Regence, at the beginning of the century, that the first reaction came from the huge interiors of the Louis XIV period. The small intimate *appartement* became the fashion and exceedingly graceful small *cheminees* were designed for these feminine little rooms. One of the most beautiful in the present collection, dating from that epoch, is of that sympathetic rose-flushed dark gray marble known as rouge royal, ornamented with a delightful little carved *coquille* and an anthus motif. Another Regence mantel of the same *rouge royal* marble is decorated with a leaf and cabochon, while a third is of figured gray marble, ornamented *en coquille*.

Another very handsome marble . . . Sarancolin . . . was used for a beautiful little Louis XVI mantel in the collection. This is a mastic color stained with tones of deep wine red. It has columns surmounted by *rosaces* and a frieze carved with a decorative variant of the familiar *entrelac* motif. Another exceedingly fine Louis XVI mantel is of white marble warmed by time to an ivory tone with delicately fluted and tapering classic columns. And a Directoire marble mantel with columns and sunflower *rosaces* is of a richly veined and figured gray. All these little chimney-pieces are complete with the original marble hearths. There are twelve in the collection.

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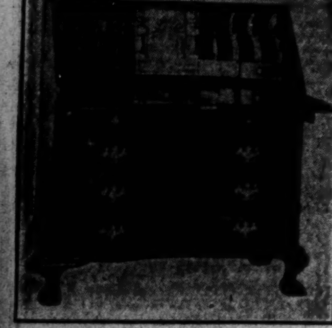

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Americans & Others are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.

Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia, Senior U. S. Circuit Judge (3rd.), writes from a London Hotel (15/8/27):—

"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your cheeks would have tingled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the table when your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles, I think she regards you as that one. To judge from her encomium, I have concluded you are the apostle of the square deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you purposed publishing a book. 'Who's Hurcomb?' would be a good title, and I wish you would enter me for two copies (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself, the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would keenly enjoy reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post articles, I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a notable public service."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes to the Sea

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE up a time—what do you think? — Milly-Molly-Mandy was to be taken to the seaside!

Milly-Molly-Mandy had never seen the sea in all her life before, and ever since Mother came back from her seaside holiday with her friend Mrs. Hooker, and told Milly-Molly-Mandy about the splashy waves and the sand and the little crabs, Milly-Molly-Mandy had just longed to go there herself.

Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty just longed for her to go, too, because they knew she would like it so much. But they were all so busy, and then you know holidays cost quite a lot of money. So Milly-Molly-Mandy played "seaside" instead, by the little brook in the meadow, with little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt and the shells Mother had brought home for her. (And it was a very nice game indeed, but still Milly-Molly-Mandy did wish sometimes that it could be the real sea!)

Then one day little-friend-Susan went with her mother and baby sister to stay with a relation who let lodgings by the sea. And little-friend-Susan wrote Milly-Molly-Mandy a post card saying how lovely it was, anad how she did wish Milly-Molly-Mandy was there; and Mrs. Moggs wrote Mother a post card saying couldn't some of them manage to come down just for a day-excursion, one Saturday?

Talking It Over

Father and Mother and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty thought something really ought to be done about that, and they talked it over, while Milly-Molly Mandy listened with all her ears. But Father said he couldn't go, because he had to get his potatoes up; Mother said she couldn't, because it was baking day, and besides she had just had a lovely seaside holiday; Grandpa said he couldn't, because it was market day; Grandma said she wasn't really very fond of train journeys; Uncle said he oughtn't to leave his cows and chickens. But then they all said Aunty could quite well leave the sweeping and dusting for that one day.

So Aunty only said it seemed too bad that she should have all the fun, and then she and Milly-Molly-Mandy hugged each other, because it was so very exciting

Milly-Molly-Mandy ran off to tell Billy Blunt at once, because she felt she would burst if she didn't tell someone. And Billy Blunt did wish he could be going, too, but his father and mother were always busy. Milly-Molly-Mandy told Aunty, and Aunty said, "Tell Billy Blunt to ask his mother to let him come with us, and I'll see after him!" So Billy Blunt did, and Mrs. Blunt said it was very kind of Aunty and she'd be glad to have him go.

Milly-Molly-Mandy hoppity skipped like anything, because she was so very pleased; and Billy Blunt was very pleased, too, though he didn't hoppity-skip because he always thought he was too old for such doings (although he wasn't really!).

So now they were able to plan together for Saturday, which made it much more fun.

Mother had an old bathing dress which she cut down to fit Milly-Molly-Mandy, and the bits over she made into a flower for the shoulder (and it looked a very smart bathing dress, indeed). Billy Blunt borrowed a swimming suit from another boy at school (but it hadn't any flower on the shoulder, of course, not!).

Then Billy Blunt said to Milly-Molly-Mandy, "If you've got swimming suits you ought to swim. We'd better practice."

But Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "We haven't got enough water."

Billy Blunt said, "Practice in air, then—better than nothing."

Practicing in the Air

So they fetched two old boxes from the barn out into the yard, and they lay on them (on their fronts) and spread out their arms and kicked with their legs just as if they were swimming. And when Uncle came along to fetch a wheelbarrow, he said it really made him feel quite cool to see them!

He showed them how to turn their hands properly, and kept calling out, "Steady!—steady! Not so fast!" as he watched them. And then Uncle lay on his front on the box and showed them how (and he looked so funny!), and then they tried again, and Uncle said it was better that time.

So they practiced until they were quite out of breath. And then they pretended to dive off the boxes, and they splashed and swallowed mouthfuls of air and swam races to the gate and shivered and dried themselves with old sacks—and it was almost as much fun as if it were real water!

Well, Saturday came at last, and Aunty and Milly-Molly-Mandy met Billy Blunt at 9 o'clock by the crossroads. And then they went in the red bus to the station in the next town. And then they went in the train, rumpty-te-tump, rumpty-te-tump, all the way down to the sea.

And you can't imagine how exciting it was, when they got out at last, to walk down a road knowing they would see the real sea at the bottom! Milly-Molly-Mandy got so excited that she didn't want to look till they were quite up close. So Billy Blunt (who had seen it once before) pulled her along right onto the edge of the sand, and then he said suddenly, "Now look!"

And Milly-Molly-Mandy looked.

And there was the sea, all jumping with sparkles in the sunshine, as far as ever you could see. And little-friend-Susan, with bare legs and frock tucked up, came tearing over the sand to meet them from where Mrs. Moggs and Baby Moggs were sitting by a wooden breakwater.

Wasn't it fun!

They took off their shoes and their socks and their hats, and they wanted to take off their clothes and bathe, but Aunty said they must have dinner first. So they sat round and ate sandwiches and cake and fruit which Aunty had brought in a basket. And the Moggs's had theirs, too, out of a basket.

Then they played in the sand with Baby Moggs (who liked having her legs buried), and paddled a bit and found crabs (they didn't take them away from the water, though). And then Aunty and Mrs. Moggs said they might bathe now if they wanted to. When they were ready they ran right into the water in their bathing dresses (and little-friend-Susan thought Milly-Molly-Mandy's bathing dress was very smart, with the flower on the shoulder!)

Somehow Different

But, dear me!—water-swimming feels so different from land-swimming, and Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't manage at all well with the little waves splashing at her all the time. Billy Blunt swished about in the water with a very grim face, and looked exactly as if he were swimming; but when Milly-Molly-Mandy asked him, he said, "No! my arms swim, but my legs only walk!"

It was queer, for it had seemed quite easy in the barnyard.

But they went on pretending and pretending to swim until Aunty called them in. And then they dried themselves with towels and got into their clothes again; and Billy Blunt said, well, anyhow, he supposed they were just that much nearer swimming properly than they were before; and Milly-Molly-Mandy said she supposed next time they might p'raps be able to lift their feet off the ground for a minute at any rate; and little-friend-Susan said she was sure she had swallowed a shrimp! (But that was only her fun!)

Then they played and explored among the rock-pools and had tea on the sand. And after tea Mrs. Moggs and Baby Moggs and little-friend-Susan walked with them back to the station; and Aunty and Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt went in the train, rumpty-te-tump, rumpty-te-tump, all the way home again.

And Milly-Molly-Mandy was so sleepy when she got to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof that she had only just time to kiss Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty good-night and get into bed before she fell fast asleep.

But she did have a lot to talk about next day!

They Ran Right Into the Water in Their Bathing Dresses.

The Mail Bag

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

I am a Japanese girl of 10 years. I love to read Snubs and other stories for I am a great reader. I have always wanted to write to you to thank you for all the pretty poems and stories.

I would like to correspond with Mary F., on the Children's Page of July 2.

These are a few postcards which I thought you might like.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School with my sisters.

With love,
Tane T.

[Your letter to Mary has been forwarded, Tane, and thank you very much for the pretty postcards.—Ed.]

Sheboygan, Wis.

Dear Editor:

The population of Sheboygan is about 40,000. We have many furniture factories here. Chairs of every kind are made here, also sleds and coaster wagons. It is also a large cheese center.

I like Milly-Molly-Mandy, Little Cat, Sunset Stories, Snubs, Waddles and the Joyfuls very much.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and have been going for about six years. We have a dog named Duke. We used to have a cat with which Duke used to play.

Vernice C. K.

[And you can buy the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories in a book now, Vernice. —Ed.]

Wichita Falls, Tex.

Dear Editor:

I like to read the Monitor, for it is such an interesting paper. My favorite page is The Children's Page. I also like Snubs, for he is such an interesting little dog. I have a scrapbook of Snubs.

I have had pet puppies myself, so you might know I like Snubs, and my friends also like him. We have some baby rabbits and they are very cute and are all-over white.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I sure would like someone my age (10) to write to me from anywhere around the world.

Katherine B.

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

I like the Christian Science Monitor very much. I like Milly-Molly-Mandy and Snubs best. We have a cat called Jim and he can do a lot of funny tricks.

We have a very kind landlord who took us for a day in the country for a Christmas treat. He drove us to a place where there is a tree so big that it is called the giant tree. There are lovely ferns in our bush and he took us to a private garden where there were some fish that were so tame that they would feed out of one's hand.

I am sending a poem that I made up myself. I am 8 years old and would like to hear from a girl in France or any other country.

Margaret T.

(Thank you for your little verse, Margaret.—Ed.)

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor so much that I thought I would try for the second time to have my letter published.

I am 9 years old and in the 4A grade at school. It has been a pleasure to me to be able to read some of the interesting stories that have appeared on the Young Folks' and Children's pages to my class at school. I have attended Christian Science Sunday School since I was 2 years old.

My hobbies are reading books, playing croquet and music.

I read the letter of Sheila from England, and I enjoyed the walk with her very much.

I am very grateful for the Monitor and send my love to all the Monitor readers.

Jane W.

New Lenox, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Please forward the inclosed letter to Hyokichi S.

Mother and I have a Monitor game. She reads a children's story and writes some questions about it. Then I read the story and write the answers to the questions. We learned about bees in the Monitor of Aug. 2 when we read of Angela and the honeybee.

I have a fox terrier dog named Lindy and he takes care of a gray kitten six weeks old. Her name is Cutey. Lindy plays very gently with her.

I am 11 years old and would like to receive letters from anywhere and will be glad to answer them and gain new ideas.

Lee S.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor very much and read the Mail Bag almost all of the time. I attend the Sunday School of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, and when I can't go I listen to the services over the radio.

I am 11 years old and if any little girl would like to correspond with me I would like to hear from anywhere.

Ernestine J.

Answering Letters

If you want your letter to be published make it interesting. Write about your home, your country, your hobbies, etc., and those things in the paper which particularly interest you. Your letter is your contribution to the Monitor. Let it be the best you can do.

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada and England; 5 cents to other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

A School for Dogs

ARTHUR has been busy all summer teaching his boy friends' dogs to sit up. He has quite a knack for it, and his method, while novel, is no secret.

The schoolroom is a shed on the back of the lot used by the boys as a play room, and thither they bring their dogs in the mornings for a "lesson."

Arthur is very methodical and businesslike about it. The schoolroom property consists of an old parlor stand out of the attic which his mother let him have, and a box of dog biscuits.

First, two or three biscuits are broken into small pieces and placed on the stand, out of the dog's reach. Then the dog is set up on its haunches, with its forepaws firmly grasped in Arthur's hand, and fed the biscuits, a bite at a time. Even the tiny puppies, that are so fat and wriggly that they can hardly sit up at all, soon get the idea that as long as they stay in position they get biscuits—when they fail, no titbits.

The next step is teaching the dog to sit alone. About the third or fourth lesson Arthur begins to try them alone, by removing the supporting hand, at the same time feeding a bite of biscuit. Some dogs learn to balance themselves in two or three lessons, according to the age and general aptitude of the dog.

Arthur says that it is important to use the same words and gestures to begin the lesson every time, as that is an essential part of the training. Arthur's first words to the dog are:

"Sit up, sir," and he raises his finger as a signal, and in a surprisingly short time the dog tries to get into the position for the coveted treat, which he knows is coming.

After he has once done the trick correctly, and been petted and rewarded for it, the dog never forgets it; and it is only necessary for his little master to raise his finger, and say, as Arthur does: "Sit up, sir," to get him to pose at any time. But Arthur thinks it is only fair that the dog should continue to be rewarded for it, since he has been taught to expect it.

Easy-Book Shelf for Little People

(5 to 7 years)

"A book is always good company,
Wherever a person may happen to be."

THERE is a happy-go-lucky, rollicking story of farmyard life which small children will enjoy, called **"To and Again,"** written by Walter Rollin Brooks, (Knopf). Charles the Rooster is the hero of the story, who one day gets a new idea from the swallows who travel south and north according to the season. Charles follows his happy, new idea, and leads the farmyard animals on a wonderful trip southward. They broaden their minds by travel, enrich their purses and have a very lovely time, finally returning happily from their successful trip to their home at Farmer Bean's farm.

Small boys will enjoy **"Nimble-legs,"** by Luigi Capuana (Longmans). Caddu, the hero, is an eight-year-old Italian boy, whom every one calls "Nimble-legs," because he can run so fast. Caddu must always be "on the go," and there is nothing he dislikes so much as any occupation that makes him sit still. His home is in Sicily, an island near the coast of Italy. He has interesting adventures during the war, and wins a medal for carrying a secret message to Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot. "Nimble-legs" is a well-told, amusing story, and the reader gets a clear picture of Sicily as Caddu climbs the mountain paths, and crosses large tracts of country where no one lives.

Little girls will like **"Polly Patchwork,"** by Rachel Field (Doubleday), with its gay jacket, made to represent an old patchwork quilt. Polly, the little heroine, lives with her grandmother near the sea on the New England coast, not far from Tumble Down Mountain. It is an interesting story with lovely illustrations of Polly in her patchwork dress, and of her friends of the spelling match.

"Peter Pocket," written by May Justus (Doubleday), is the story of a little boy whom every one loved, from the teacher to the pickle pup. Peter Pocket lived with his grandmother in the Cumberland Mountains and went to school to Miss Maggie. So many nice things happened to Peter Pocket that when he got the fiddle he wanted the most of all, he said that he believed with all his heart that "There's nothing too good to be true."

"Charlie and His Friends," by Helen Hill (Macmillan), is the fifth book in a delightful series telling about Charlie, his family, his friends and his pets. In **"Charlie and the Surprise House,"** the fourth book of the series, Charlie's father buys a little old house in the country, which he repairs as a surprise for mother, who is away visiting, and, of course, Charlie, who is seven years old, learns many interesting things. In "Charlie and His Friends," all the happenings of a long, happy summer with pets and friends, spent in the country in the surprise house, are told in an interesting manner.

"The Lion-Hearted Kitten," by Peggy Bacon (Macmillan), is a collection of short, amusing stories for boys and girls. One is the story of a very courageous kitten, who went out to conquer the world, and who, very unexpectedly, encountered a tigress in his path. Other stories are of other animals, of fish, and birds of far-away countries. They are all lively and imaginative stories, and the drawings are very amusing.

In **"Sunshine Farm,"** by Zoe Meyer, (Little), Jean and Richard, two happy little children, move to the country to live in their new home, "Sunshine Farm." They are two warm-hearted little people, and make friends with the birds and the little wild animals that live around them.

Children love horses, and they will all love the story of **"Prancing Pat,"** written by Helen Fuller Orton, (Stokes). Prancing Pat is a very intelligent horse who is sold, and sold again, but, after two years, comes back to his happiest home in the country to stay. All those who love horses will enjoy this story, and those who know little of horses will learn to love Prancing Pat, and get much pleasure from the interesting tale of a fine, intelligent horse.

"Peppi the Duck," by Rhea Wells (Doubleday), is the story of an ambitious, adventuresome little duck whose home is in a castle courtyard in the Tyrolean Alps Mountains. From the time he left his shell, Peppi loved adventure and excitement. One day, looking over his shoulder, he proudly saw the curl in his tail, and knew he was a drake. Children will love the story for itself and its delightful illustrations and page decorations in color, and also because it brings before them the life of a foreign country.

A little wooden dog is the hero of **"Poor Cecco,"** by Margery Williams Bianco (Doran). The inhabitants of a toy cupboard are the principal characters in this delightful story. Cecco has some remarkable adventures. One day, he opens the door of the cupboard and all the toys fall out, and such funny, interesting things happen. "Poor Cecco" is a lovely story for little people and is beautifully illustrated.

A little live dog is the heroine of **"Tessie,"** by Laura Agassiz (T. Todd Co., Boston). Tessie's story of her own life begins when she is a wee pup, and on her first outing with her mother leaves her to explore the great world for herself. The little book carries some delightful illustrations of Tessie and her friends.

Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims

W.P.K.

SUBH NI TRHOW
DNAH WOT HET A
TEH DIBR NI SI

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Arranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue. Last Week's Maxim: Sauce for the Goose Is Sauce for the Gander.

Precious Fireflies

AN ARTICLE about fireflies appeared in The Christian Science Monitor (July 18, 1928), telling, among other things, of how the natives of Jamaica and South America use these bright beetles at night. The fireflies carry a pair of luminous lanterns in their foreheads which shine into the darkness. When flying, they are like lighthouses, for they will flash on their lights and then flash them off. After an interval of flying with no light, they will turn them on again. No one knows how or why they do this, but in the darkness these fireflies appear among the leaves as if they were friendly candles set in cottage windows.

The Monitor story reminds the writer of an experience he had when he was a very little boy. He lived at Nassau, capital city of the Bahama Islands. These islands are in what is called the subtropics and are quite near the State of Florida. In the Bahamas it never snows. The sands are white, and the sea is green and warm for swimming. The gardens are always filled with flowers, and sunshine and showers play a game of hide-and-seek the year around. Birds sing in the daytime, and when dusk comes the fireflies appear here and there through the garden. It was fun to catch them, make friends of them, love them, and let them go.

One evening the writer—then just a very little boy—was returning to Nassau with his mother. They had been "up east" to the grandfather's country home, some three miles out of town. Those were the days when there were no automobiles in Nassau, and distances were covered in carriages drawn by horses. The carriage in this instance was a "buggy," having two high wheels and one gentle horse to draw it. Darkness fell rapidly, and by the time the outskirts of the town were reached, it became necessary to light the lamps. The law of Nassau states that after dusk the lamps must be lighted.

Whether the wicks were low, or whether the coachman had failed to fill the lamps with oil before we had driven off in the buggy, is not recalled. The lamps could not be lighted, and yet the mother and the boy knew it was right to obey the law, and they wished to do so. Suddenly, the boy turned to his mother and said with radiant face that he had an idea. The buggy was stopped. He jumped down, ran to the roadside, caught two fireflies, scrambled back on the seat and gave them to his mother. One was put in each of the two lamps, and during the entire ride back home through the town the fireflies glowed brightly in the lamps. No policeman held them up; they were obeying the law.

So right it is to give light, and to shed our light of joy and gratitude wherever we are, that these fireflies have always seemed precious to the writer. The darker the night, the brighter is their message of light.

L. A. C.

My Garden

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Though Mother thinks her garden
Is the nicest to be found,
With its roses and nasturtiums
And pansies all around,

I know a nicer garden
At the bottom of a pool
Amongst the rocks beside the sea
Where I play after school.

My garden blooms all winter,
It never waits for spring.
Its flowers are curly seaweeds
And shells and everything.

JOHN FRAZIER VANCE

The Cleverness of David Donkey

[Founded on Fact]

"I DON'T know how it is," said David Donkey, in a loud voice, "but I seem to give people the impression that I'm stupid!" He stood in the middle of the field, and looked down at George Gander, who had stopped to speak to him.

George Gander suddenly began to wish that he hadn't stopped, because he didn't want to hurt David Donkey's feelings by telling him why people thought him stupid.

"I said," repeated David Donkey in a still louder voice, "that some people think I am stupid."

"Oh," answered George Gander, rather anxiously, "it's a nice day, isn't it?"

"And what I want to know is," went on David Donkey, taking no notice of George Gander's remark, "why do people think I'm stupid?"

"I think I'd better be getting home," said George Gander, more anxiously.

David Donkey still took no notice of what he said, but he got between George Gander and the gateway.

"Furthermore and howsoever," went on David Donkey (he liked to use long words), "I desire you, George Gander, to unfold the reason to me."

George Gander couldn't think of any more remarks, and he couldn't get out of the gate, so to gain time he asked David Donkey to repeat his question.

"What I said was," answered David Donkey, in a most exceedingly loud voice, "why do I seem stupid? People say I am."

There was no reply.

"Well, George Gander?" asked David Donkey, after two minutes.

"I think—I mean—that is—oh, well, I hope you'll pardon me," answered George Gander, "but I'm afraid, my dear David, it's your voice."

"What's the matter with my voice? It's loud enough."

"Yes, that's the trouble," answered George Gander, "it's too loud, and it doesn't sound intelligent. At least, that's what I heard the farmer say to someone."

"Dear me," exclaimed David Donkey, "I never thought of that. What can I do about it?"

"If I were you I shouldn't use it quite so much," answered George. "You'll excuse my mentioning it, though, I hope?"

"Certainly, certainly," replied David Donkey, looking thoughtful.

After that, for several days, you couldn't have heard David Donkey's voice unless you had been very near to him. The other animals couldn't understand it, and they decided that perhaps he was training to be a great singer, and was giving his voice a holiday first.

But David Donkey soon got very tired of not using his voice, and he was beginning to think that after all he would prefer to exercise it and be thought stupid, when something happened.

One afternoon when the farmer and his wife and nine children were sitting eating buns and syrup for their tea, they heard David Donkey's voice. It was just outside the kitchen door, and was very loud, and sounded as if it needed oiling.

So the farmer put down his bun (with the syrup on) to give him a drink of water. But when he got to the door he realized suddenly that David Donkey wanted him to follow him. So he called his wife and family, and they all trailed across the field after David Donkey. And they took their buns with them.

By the time the farmer had put the last bit of bun into his mouth, they were at the end of the field, and they heard a great noise, all at once. It was a squealing, and a grunting and a sobbing, all mixed up.

"Them little pigs!" said the farmer.

Sure enough, when they came to the gate, which was just round the corner, there were Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold Pigg dancing round their mother in a great state. Which was not to be wondered at, considering that Mrs. Augusta Pigg had got her head through two bars of the gate, and couldn't get it back again. And that was what David Donkey had come to tell the farmer.

Realizing this, the farmer lost no time in talking, but at once set Mrs. Augusta Pigg's head free, and told her to take herself and the little Piggs back to Pigholme. Which she did.

Then the farmer, and his wife and children, patted David Donkey, and told him he was a clever beast. After which they went home.

And then George Gander appeared. "Well, after that," he said to David Donkey, "no one will make me believe that you are stupid!"

And when George Gander told the other animals about David Donkey they said they didn't believe he was stupid either, and they hoped he would use his voice as loud and as long as he liked. Which he did!

As for the farmer and his wife and children, they were so proud of David Donkey that for some days they came one at a time (and separately) to give him a piece of sugar.

Which means that every day David Donkey had 11 pieces of sugar, and was exceedingly pleased.

The Good Little Seed

Once upon a time there was a good little seed deep down in the brown earth. As a matter of fact, there were thousands and millions of good little seeds all through the great brown earth, but we are going to tell the story of this one because it's the story of all good seeds.

The little seed was very content in its nice brown home. It was happy because it knew that when warmer days came its journey to the outside world would begin, so it waited patiently, glad of the nice home it had, with the earth packed tight all around it, keeping out the cold.

One day the sun shone more warmly. It was spring. The rain came and made the earth soft and damp. The little seed felt the warmth and the moisture and it was very happy.

Bigger and bigger it grew until very soon it burst through its little jacket and up went a little shoot, pushing its way through the earth. Down went tiny little roots as fine as hairs, to suck up the water from the rains and send sap into the little shoot which began to grow larger and larger, and then with an extra little push it burst through the crust and there it was up in the air and sunlight.

It was so happy it lifted little leaves like hands to the sunlight as if saying, "Thank you—thank you, sun!" Its roots, too, went deeper into the earth, to hold the little plant in its place, for without good strong roots the little plant would blow away in the first storm, wouldn't it?

It seemed as if the best thing of all was to happen now. A bud began to unfold among its leaves! It opened its petals ever so slowly one after another in perfect order—for everything unfolds in order among the little plants—until one day some people came along and a little girl cied out, "Oh, Mother, look! Look at the beautiful flower!" There it stood, with its face toward the sun, and from its center—from its very heart—came the loveliest perfume you ever smelled.

"Oh, Mother," said the little girl when she breathed it in, "the flower is saying, 'Thank you,' isn't it? 'Thank you for the beautiful world!'"

A Secret

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Folks can't keep secrets, I have heard.
Somebody tells—a mouse or bird.
But trees! Our front yard maple tree
Hid something, four long months, from me!

I never dreamed of such a thing:
Building, blue eggs, mouths clamoring;
While green leaves clapped their hands and smiled:
She does not guess, that stupid child!

But finally the autumn came,
Touching our maple into flame.
And then a night wind stripped it bare,
And told the pretty secret there.

I spied it early, as I dressed:
A sturdy, outgrown robin's nest!
What lovelier secret could there be
Than that our maple hid from me?

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Charade

My first is a fish and my next
Is a word meaning "go or come in;"
My whole word will build you a house;
To guess this you now may begin

for School and Play

Children feel a new sense of springy resilience in Acrobat Shoes! They provide little feet with a yielding, caressing protection that needs no harsh breaking-in.

The patented Acrobat process keeps them delightfully smooth inside throughout their long life. The linings cannot wrinkle—the insoles cannot curl up. They're great shoes for service.

Take the children to be carefully fitted by your nearest Acrobat dealer. Many attractive styles in high and low shoes.

SHAFT-PIERCE SHOE CO.
596 Third Street Faribault, Minn.
Makers of Children's Good Shoes for 36 Years

Art News and Comment

British Art in Boston

By E. C. SHERBURNE

FOLLOWING showings in Washington, Ottawa, and Toronto, a selected group of British paintings is to be seen at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, until Sept. 16. This collection was established in Great Britain under the patronage of the Earl of Balfour, K. G.; the Earl of Birkenhead, K. C.; Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, G. B. E., and His Excellency, Sir Esmé Howard, G. C. M. G. In the catalogue foreword, Sir Frederick G. Kenyon offers the collection as a fair representation of much of the best work that is being done today in England. He indicates that this may be the first of a series of exchange exhibitions between America and Great Britain, and modestly remarks that "merely as an exhibition of art it is hoped that it has attractiveness and merit."

As to Internationalism

With many of the painters represented in this exhibition most Bostonians are unfamiliar. But one element of the show will add to its potency of appeal—the evidence on every side that certain great traditions of painting are vigorously coursing through art today on both sides of the Atlantic. For it is possible to find in a representative American show clues to the same various schools and styles to be seen reflected in these visiting canvases.

One of the happiest elements of this exhibit is the evidence of tolerance that lay behind the selection of a group of pictures that covers nearly the whole scale of twentieth century painting and ventures well back into the Whistlerian era with some of its items. Cézanesque portraits of jazzy young women jostle still-lifes of Victorian calmness and Messonier-like detail. In fancy one could hear Sir George Clausen, R. A., say to Julius Olsson, R. A.: "If you put in that nocturne I'll choose this fruit piece by Leslie Hunter." Probably there is no foundation for such a conjecture, but some decidedly electic method was hit upon by the two men named and their companions of the committee of selection: Robert Anning, R. A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R. A., and Charlotte Pearson, their secretary.

Of the Great Line

In this same museum's permanent collections there are good examples of the work of Daubigny, Velasquez, Constable and Manet, from whom the solid achievement of some of these British painters has clearly stemmed. Less easy to identify are influences manifested in some of the pictures. Coming to this exhibition with memories of Laura Knight's sunnyside landscapes, sprightly with action and varied in their lively color, one was startled to discover a new Laura Knight, new at least so far as Boston is concerned, in "The Saxophone Player." Herein the whole romantic tradition of feminine charm is tossed overboard, and a strident young woman is uncompromisingly portrayed with a direct, hard verity that clangs.

Brangwyn's Sketch

In Frank Brangwyn's sketch for a painting in the Skinners' Hall, London, one may find the solid satisfaction of this artist's monumental designs. Here one notes that masterly grasp of masses that is achieved only after a long journey through the mazes of interest that young painters nearly always find in detail. Brangwyn assembles and relates his values of dark browns, reds and tans with an engineer's feeling structure as well as an artist's eye for opposition of line, form and color. "Boy's Head," by Archibald Barnes, is a successful achievement of smile portraiture. Those who have wandered through many exhibitions know how frequently such paintings stop short of the right effect, or else go beyond the right effect, with the result a sort of frozen grimace.

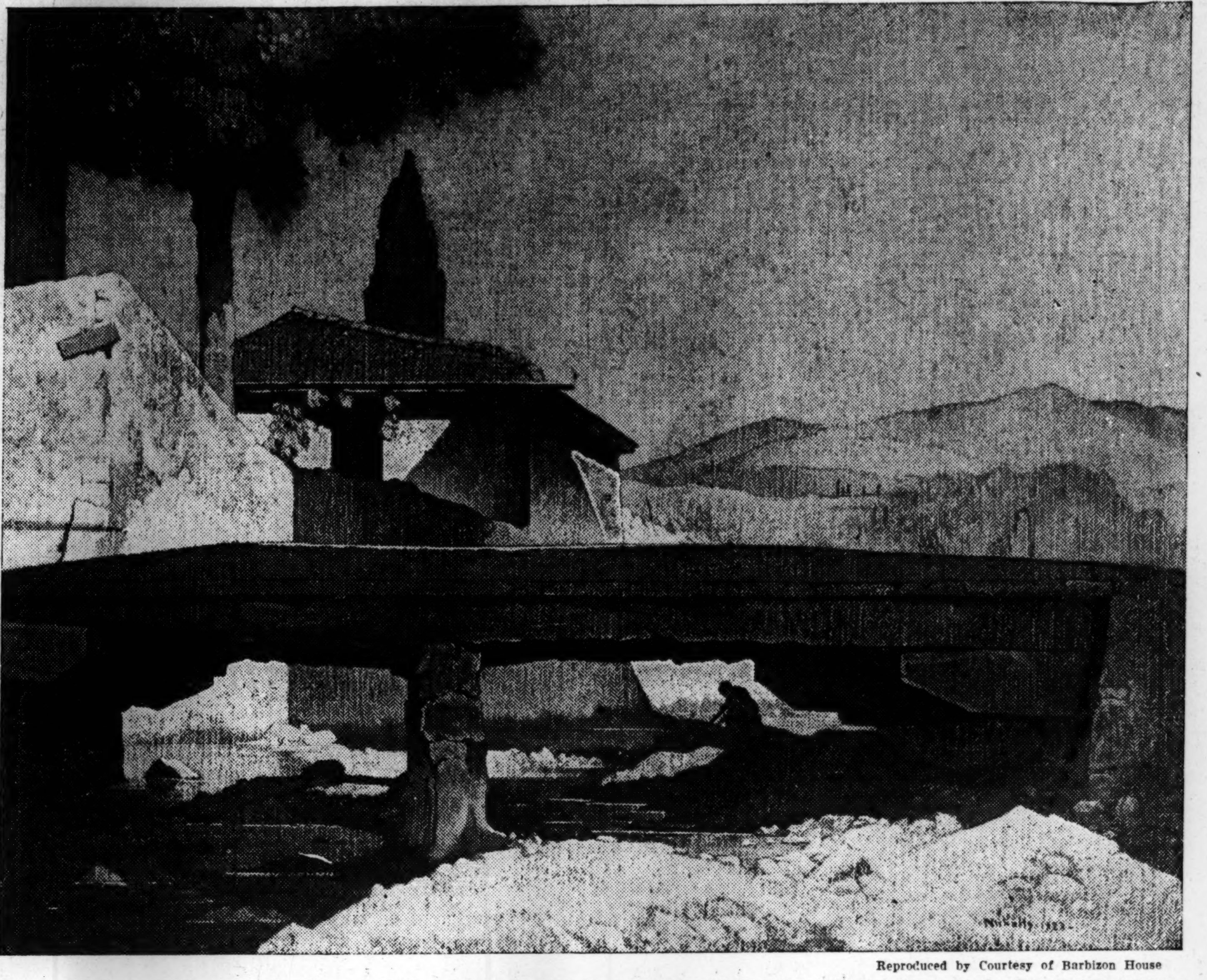
In "The Green Frock" Augustus John's sweeping facility is exemplified, reminding one of the dashing line of Sargent that is evident in so many of this museum's examples of his work. In Bertram Nicholls' "Ponte de San Francesco" one comes upon a solidity and calm that once were the hall mark of painting, but which have considerably been missed in exhibitions dominated by the restlessness of modernism. Mr. Nicholls' mellow tones of brown and blue have the textural charm of old ivory and porcelain. Sir D. Y. Cameron's "Loch Maree" evokes the vaporous airs, mountain waters girt with blue hill, making use of the vibratory effects of painting so thin the canvas webbing shows through every stroke of the brush.

Arnesby Brown

"Noonday Heat," by Arnesby Brown, and "Lamorna Quay from the Cliffs," by S. J. Lamorna-Birch, exemplify the sure hand in design, the pure taste in color and the economy of means that are to be looked for in first rate painters. Then there is the personal vision of "Nut Brown Maid," a head by Sir George Clausen; the brilliant decorative sense of Charlotte Lawrenson's "The Wringer," Ambrose McEvoy's atmospheric color in "The Thames," and the escape from hackneyed landscape effects in Robert Anning Bell's "Pont Valentre, Cahors."

And so without mentioning half of the exhibits in this showing, we pause to commend it to everyone, as exemplifying art that shows the individual adding something of his own to the great streams of expression in painting that have come down through the centuries.

"WASHING IN THE STREAM AT GARDA"



Reproduced by Courtesy of Barbizon House

From a Painting by Bertram Nicholls, Shown at Barbizon House, London. An Article on Mr. Nicholls' Paintings Appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 16, 1928.

Chinese Porcelains Given to Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.

THE Yale School of the Fine Arts has been given a collection of Chinese porcelains which represents a cross section of the history of Chinese ceramic art, according to an announcement by Yale University. This is the collection of S. Wells Williams, one-time professor of Chinese language and civilization at Yale. The collection was bequeathed to Yale by Prof. Frederick Wells Williams, his son. The collection contains specimens representing great periods in Chinese history from the Ming Dynasty of 1368-1643 to the middle of the nineteenth century. It is to be installed shortly in the new Yale Gallery of the Fne Arts.

The earliest pieces in the collection are of the Ming Dynasty. One is a double gourd, which has a striking design of peony flower and phœnix, the emblem of the Empress. There are two pieces of a later Ming period, the Wan Li period (1573-1619). One is a blue and white covered jar on which can be seen the development of the Chinese "poetry idea." Under a cover decorated with "playing boys," a pictorial representation dear to the Chinese, are four panels illustrating dainty ladies with fans or flowers, standing in moonlight beneath flowering branches. Inscriptions at the top of each panel give a clue to the "poetry idea," which in Chinese fashion may be variously interpreted.

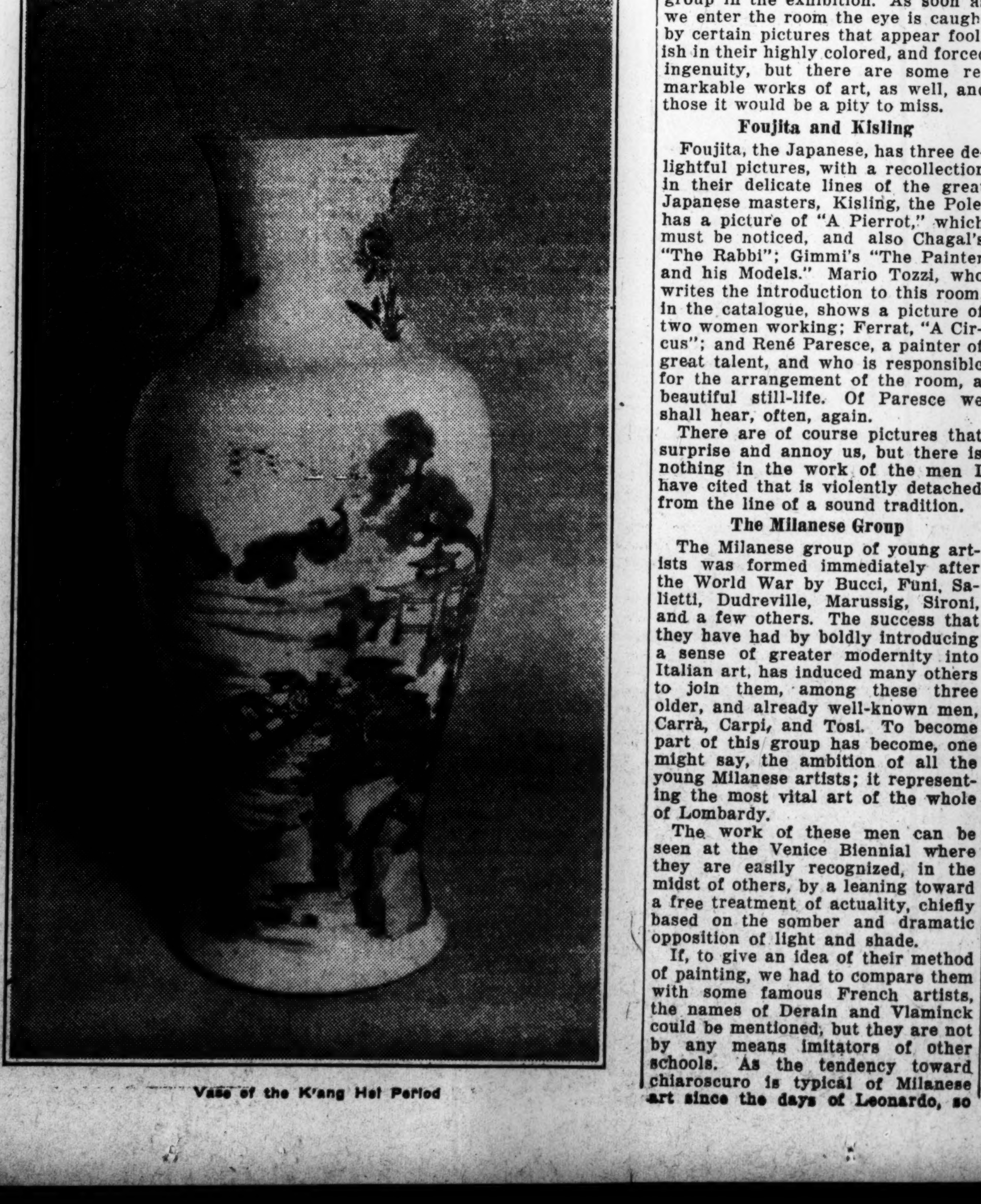
The collection also contains three pieces of the K'ang Hsi period of 1662-1722. One is a bowl of brilliant sapphire of such a blue that when one holds the side of the bowl to the light, there is a delicate blending of lights and shades, and when one turns it to look into the inside it is deep and clear and dark. There is also a white bowl delicately incised with a five-clawed dragon, and a vase with the underglaze blue decoration of a landscape, which according to the description "is so exquisitely drawn and grandly conceived that it has all the quality of brushwork of a Chinese painting."

The collection also contains fine examples of the Chia Ching period of 1796-1820 and the Tao Kuang period of 1821-50. The former period is represented by a pair of small bowls of eggshell thinness decorated in red enamel, with dragons and phœnixes disporting themselves among tiny clouds, bats and "flaming pearls."

Samuel Wells Williams, who made this collection, was a philologist, a historian, a diplomat and a teacher. Born in Utica, N. Y., in 1812, the son of a printer, he had always intended learning the printing business. He went to China as a missionary printer under the American Board of Foreign Missions. He worked for some years in Canton and at Macao, and soon found it necessary to learn Chinese. From his labors in this direction, in which he was a pioneer, resulted the publication of the first Chinese-English dictionary. He also worked at this time on his book, "The Middle Kingdom," which remained for over half a century a standard history of China in English.

Mr. Williams's stay in China was interrupted in 1845 by the necessity of returning to New York to get money for a new Chinese type. In 1847 he published his book in New York. In this same year he married Sarah Walworth of Plattsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Williams went back to China in 1848, where Mr. Williams's career soon took a new turn. Because of his knowledge of both the Chinese and Japanese languages (he had been studying Japanese since returning to the Orient), he was selected as interpreter by the United States Government and taken on Admiral Peary's expedition into Japan in 1854. In the following year he was officially appointed secretary and interpreter to the United States Legation, and at once established his residence in Peking. It was here that the collection which bears his name was formed by him and his wife between the years 1855 and 1876. In 1877 the Williams family returned to New Haven, where Mr. Williams was professor of Chinese language and civilization at Yale until his passing in 1884.

IN THE YALE COLLECTIONS



Vase of the K'ang Hsi Period

Venice Biennial Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Venice

MASSIMO CAMPIGLI, who has had an international success at the Venice exhibition, is Tuscan by origin. After the war he was sent to Paris, as correspondent for various Italian papers; he stayed there some time, developed an interest in art, and became a painter.

His first work appeared in Italy in 1926, at the exhibition at Milan, and was at once noticed and appreciated for its quality of robust construction, with a very clear definition of character in his portraits. The color in his pictures is, in general, cool and well disposed in large surfaces, and it is these qualities that make him a first-rate painter of frescoes.

He is still working in Paris but, in the Venice exhibition, he was a wall to himself in the Italian pavilion and is not shown with the Paris School. His wife, a Rumanian, Madame Radulescu, is also a promising painter.

Arturo Dazzi

Arturo Dazzi was born at Carrara and began his career as a marble carver. When still very young, he won the competition for the Italian Prix de Rome and started as a serious sculptor. In spite of his undoubted talent, and the fact that he has more than confirmed his first successes, he has had uphill work to arrive, as he now most certainly has, at being acknowledged one of the leading sculptors in Italy.

Two years ago he had a personal show at the Venice Exhibition, and a great success with all the works he showed. At the present exhibition he has won praise and admiration with his beautiful life-sized colt. There is in this statue more than a mere representation of a young creature; Dazzi has put into this study of a colt something of the wide hillside by the Tyrrhenean sea, where he studied and modeled this animal. It reminds us of the classic bronzes of animals at the Naples Museum.

Dazzi has designed many important monuments in Italy and is at present working on the statues that are to decorate the Arch of Victory at Genoa. There is nothing particularly modern in his style, but it is strongly personal, and he keeps to a traditional conception of sculpture of a solid quality. He is, above all, a first-rate technician—a good and strong modeler. He has a studio in Rome but works part of the year by the sea, near to his native town.

The Paris School

There are about 40,000 artists in Paris. Most of these are not French; they arrive from all parts of the world bringing their own national and personal inspiration. Paris and France add to this by polishing up these, quite untamed, rebels but at the same time, as may be supposed, France absorbs a number of strange and heterogeneous elements which, somehow, destroys the unity of her tradition, whose contribution is, however, secured by the schools, the Academy of Fine Arts, and by the great bulk of artists from the provinces.

The result is that even if the two schools have sometimes points in common one can, in Paris, more or less distinguish the difference between the French school and the Paris school. For this reason at the Venice Biennial these two have been kept separate, one in the French pavilion, the other in a room in the Italian pavilion.

There is more discussion about this group than, perhaps, about any other group in the exhibition. As soon as we enter the room the eye is caught by certain pictures that appear foolish in their highly colored, and forced ingenuity, but there are some remarkable works of art, as well, and those it would be a pity to miss.

Foujita and Kisling

Foujita, the Japanese, has three delightful pictures, with a recollection in their delicate lines of the great Japanese masters, Kisling, the Pole, has a picture of "A Pierrot," which must be noticed, and also Chagal's "The Rabbi"; Gimmi's "The Painter and his Models." Mario Tozzi, who writes the introduction to this room, in the catalogue, shows a picture of two women working; Ferrat, "A Circus"; and René Paresce, a painter of great talent, and who is responsible for the arrangement of the room, a beautiful still-life. Of Paresce we shall hear, often, again.

There are of course pictures that surprise and annoy us, but there is nothing in the work of the men I have cited that is violently detached from the line of a sound tradition.

The Milanese Group

The Milanese group of young artists was formed immediately after the World War by Bucci, Funi, Salietti, Dudreville, Marussig, Sironi, and a few others. The success that they have had by boldly introducing a sense of greater modernity into Italian art, has induced many others to join them, among these three older, and already well-known men, Carrà, Carpi, and Tosi. To become part of this group has become, one might say, the ambition of all the young Milanese artists; it representing the most vital art of the whole of Lombardy.

The work of these men can be seen at the Venice Biennial where they are easily recognized, in the midst of others, by a leaning toward a free treatment of actuality, chiefly based on the somber and dramatic opposition of light and shade.

If, to give an idea of their method of painting, we had to compare them with some famous French artists, the names of Derain and Vlaminck could be mentioned, but they are not by any means imitators of other schools. As the tendency toward chiaroscuro is typical of Milanese art since the days of Leonardo, so their manner of painting must be considered Italian in character and result.

If we start to examine the various personalities, we would find that Tosi is purely a landscape painter of great delicacy and freedom; that Sironi interprets in an original manner views of modern cities; that Funi and Salietti are at their best with human figures, though both are successful landscape painters, and that Carra, among them all, is the most abstract and purely constructive.

Mornings in Art at Long Beach, Calif.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Marked by large attendance, a series of lectures is being given on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning of each week during the Pacific Southwest Exposition, in Ye Olde Courtyard Theater for Kindly Folk and Children of the Wayside Colony, 70 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach.

It is the same note of friendliness, co-operation and good will which characterizes the exposition, and with the hope of helping weld art and industry in a great industrial city; the building up of an artistic center from whence beauty and the joyousness of art may permeate and influence the lives of all classes who may come within its borders, that the Long Beach Art Asssociation with Mr. and Mrs. James Savery are sponsoring these lectures.

Theodore Modra in charge of the fine arts department of the exposition; Miss Lita Horlocker, curator of arts and crafts, and Mrs. Roger Noble Burnham, have charge of the programs.

Roger Noble Burnham, sculptor and designer of the official medal of the exposition; Dr. Ali Kuli-Khan, statesman and art connoissuer of Persia; John Cotton, etcher and water colorist; L. E. Behmyer, Los Angeles impresario; T. R. Flemming, connoisseur of Japanese art; Madame Rene Tumanova, singer-dancer of the Moscow Art Theater and of the Chauve Souris, with Mischa Koltunoff, tenor, and the Prohanoff brothers are some of the artists appearing on the programs.

An important group of five portraits of as many presidents by Gilbert Stuart has also been lent by T. Jefferson Coolidge and now hangs on the walls of the hemicycle of the Evans Wing of Paintings in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The presidents represented are Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe. These paintings, important historically and as works of art, have added interest this year—the centenary of Stuart.

VISION TRAINING ART

Without copies or theory any one may learn at home to draw and paint from nature. 400 artists and students enrolled in 1927 to see true color for first time. Students save years. Portraiture, landscape, still life, illustration. Many say gain faster than by art schools. A. K. CROSS SUMMER SCHOOL, Boothbay Harbor, Me., or Winthrop Sta., Boston, Mass. (Winter).

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San Francisco Art Prospects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

LATE summer openings of the down-town art galleries in San Francisco emphasize art exhibitions brought from distant sources. Beatrice Judd Ryan, director of the Galerie Beaux Arts, announces that the Club Beaux Arts will co-operate with the Whitney Gallery of New York City in group showings. She has also arranged Woodstock (Conn.) and Santa Fé (N. M.) exhibitions and has selected several groups of paintings by American artists collected during her extensive summer travels.

The fall opening exhibition will be western work by Walt Kuhn, the New York artist who has been in Arizona recently. The first Beaux Arts lecture will be "Modern Art Subjects" by Vaclav Vatlacil, who has conducted summer school in painting classes at the University of California.

The Club Beaux Arts is a co-operative organization, in its fifth year. Nearly forty northern California painters and sculptors, a group of art patrons and a large list of lecture members combine in its growth and functions.

The East West Gallery of Fine Arts begins its second year this September. More than a "Women's Club" gesture, this gallery has served a civic interest in art. It has kept open twelve months in the year, twelve hours daily and several hours on Sunday. Lectures, demonstrations of processes and formal and informal gatherings occur about twice weekly. It fulfills the international aspect implied in its name by exhibits from many European, Oriental and distant American art centers.

Sept. 5, is the closing date of the "Family Exhibition" of works by Lucretia Van Horn, her husband and two daughters. Mrs. Van Horn was awarded prizes when a student in Paris, has illustrated books for prominent publishers and has recently studied with Diego Rivera, in Mexico City. Col. Robert O. Van Horn, a world traveler, always interested in primitive peoples, shows wooden sculptures varied in form between African Negro and Alaskan totem pole shapes, with his own calm pleasure in carving used as motive power.

The two young daughters, Lucretia and Margaret, present playful paintings and drawings whose value lies in their decorative qualities. The whole family seems sound and consistent in expression of that release which comes from simple media and simple subject matter, handled with no idea of an audience or an ultimate purpose.

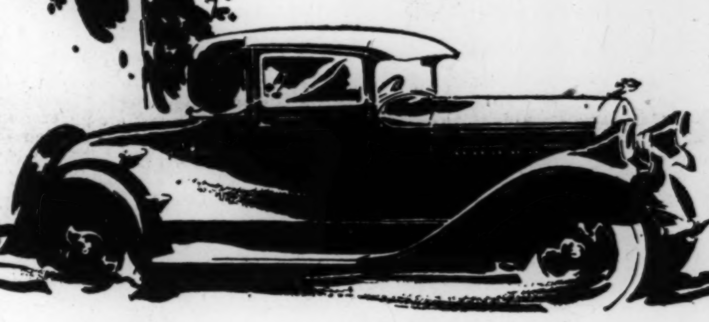
The derivative flavor of the Van Horn works is not a vital issue. The sheer accomplishment is enough. With no pretense of decorative ends, Mrs. Van Horn achieves them in arrangements that cause the lay mind to ask, "Where does O'Keefe end and Rivera begin?" Both are there, with an admixture of tropical fertility in growing forms. Her figure paintings and drawings interpret the Mexican folkways in her own way reinforced with her profound respect for Rivera's viewpoint, which renders with formalized sturdiness the stolid Mexican peasants.

Word has been received from Diego Rivera that on his way home from a year in Russia he will stop in San Francisco to execute a fresco commission. At which time he will exhibit a group of new canvases and drawings in a one-man show, his second, at the East West Gallery of Fine Arts.

Sept. 27 to Oct. 17 will find the East West Gallery replete with a collection of Post-Cézanne paintings. The list has just been cabled from Paris by Lucien Lebaudt, an artist adviser of the gallery. The collection is chiefly from the Ecole de Paris, the catalogue preface will be by Robert Rey of the Luxembourg galleries. Lengthy lists are given under the headings of works noted as "realism," "fantaisism," "abstractionism," and "organized naturalism."

Paintings by Hamilton King and sculpture by Maude Sherwood Jewett are being shown at East Hampton, L. I., New York, until Sept. 7.

Naum Los, after teaching for 10 years in Rome, is to open a New York school for sculpture this autumn.



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SELLING WAVES SWEEP THROUGH STOCK MARKET

More New High Records Are Followed by Some Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Heavy week-end profit taking interrupted the resumption of the strong upward price movement on the New York Stock Exchange today, but not until after more than a score of issues had been lifted to new high ground.

Early gains ranged from 1 to 6 points, with trading in enormous volume.

The market started off at a brisk pace, set by large scale pool operators, supplemented by extensive public participation. Toward the end of the first hour waves of selling swept through the market, and traders reduced their commitments and took profits over the holidays. This selling had been anticipated, in view of the sharp advances in prices earlier in the week, and good support was provided for most issues.

Motor stocks again were heavily bought. Hupp and Chrysler were rushed up to new high levels; Studebaker ran up a few points on a large turnover, and sale of a block of 23,800 shares of Nash was made at 96¾, an extreme gain of 6 points. General Motors, which recorded a spectacular advance yesterday, fell back on realizing.

National Cash Register continued to respond to reports of expanding earnings by crossing 89 to a new high record. Barnsdall A sold above 28 for the first time this year in anticipation of resumption of dividends in October.

Loose-Wiles continued its move to new high ground above 82.

Curtiss was in brisk demand on rumors of important developments next week. Montgomery Ward was another strong feature.

There was increased buying of railroad stocks, especially St. Louis Southwestern, Wabash, Missouri Pacific preferred, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio and St. Paul preferred, which established a new high at 55½.

The closing was firm. Total sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The bond market displayed customary Saturday morning lethargy in early trading today. Prices showed little change from Friday's closing quotations.

Convertibles again were firm in sympathy with advancing stock prices, and rails also showed some improvement, although most gains were small. United States Government obligations were firm, with Fourth Liberty 4¼s showing the widest gain.

AUGUST A MONTH OF EXTRAORDINARY PRICE ADVANCES

The August, 1928, stock market will go down in the records as one of the most spectacular in the annals of the New York Stock Exchange.

Notwithstanding firm money rates, stocks moved forward in sensational fashion with the speculative public again in the market on a large scale. The Dow-Jones industrial-share average soared to a record high of 240.41 at the close of the month, a gain of 24.41 points from the July close.

It was not until late in the month, following publication of favorable July earnings statements, that railroad shares moved forward a bit. The average for this group closed the month at 143.15, up 4.62 points for the month.

Copper shares, in response to the strong statistical position of the industry and continued strength in metal prices, enjoyed one of the broadest markets in years. The copper share average reached 54.22, the highest price attained by this index since August, 1917.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange during the month was on a heavy scale. Turnover of 67,159,800 shares was the heaviest for any similar month on record, and the fourth largest monthly trading in the history of the exchange. During the month there were seven 3,000,000-share sessions and one in excess of 4,000,000 shares.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The stock market has been booming. As is usually the case in such periods, many stocks of very doubtful merit have been carried forward. It would seem a good time to remember that the failure to exercise proper discrimination in making purchases is apt to be costly. But the advance has acquired a momentum which suggests that it has considerably further to run.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The prospect for the next month is for a period of stock distribution by interests which bought heavily on the June decline. Activity will be on the increase, and specialties will be skyrocketed. An overbought condition similar to that which existed last May is likely soon to make itself manifest. We recommend profit-taking on rallies in special issues.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The great disparity between cost of collateral borrowing and dividend yields has been discussed beyond the necessity of repetition. It remains to be seen how long this disparity can be maintained. In the meantime and regardless of its longer trend, the stock market, through the very rapidity of its current advance, must necessarily have assumed a weaker technical position, so that any unlooked for occurrence of an untoward nature might well be productive of some important declines. In other words, the risks of speculation have been measurably increased within the past fortnight.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: Notwithstanding the approaching holiday, there did not seem to be any cessation of the demand for stocks which appears to grow more insistent the higher prices go.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: We feel that the extent and speed of this advance, in conjunction with so many three-million-or-more share days, have been extraordinary. A temporary climax may be fairly close at hand. But the first reaction, according to precedent, need not be expected to run far. Coppers, steels, utilities, food stocks and rails will probably be attractive purchases when it occurs.

Colwell & Co., Boston: With the public once more participating on a large scale, the situation closely resembles that of April and May. The opportunities for quick profits are large, but the risks have increased in proportion. Values as represented by earnings, dividends and clearly defined prospects are the only safe rules to follow in such a market.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We see no signs of a climax to the upward trend, and believe rails and utilities will follow industrials and coppers into new high ground, but we would refrain from buying on top of the present strength, expecting next week to offer a trading reaction for buying purposes.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL DEFICIT

MONTREAL, Sept. 1—Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company for the year ended Dec 31, 1927, shows a deficit of $57,951, compared with a deficit of $518,863 in 1926. C. B. McNaught, president, states the 1927 deficit would have been considerably larger if a sufficient amount had been reserved for depreciation charges. Interest on the bonds was paid out of working capital. Operating profits in 1927 totaled $857,333, compared with $346,380 in 1926.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.1	Last Aug.31
400	Abitibi	49⅞	49	49	49⅞
20	Ab & Straus	110¾	110¾	110¾	110½
1200	Adv-Ru	45	44⅜	44½	44⅞
300	Adv-Ru pf	57	56½	50	56⅝
100	Ahumada	4	4	4	3¾
5000	Air Reduc	81	79	79¾	76¼
3600	Ajax Rub	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
100	Alb P W P	25½	25½	25½	25½
3200	Allied Ch	202	199½	200¼	203½
1000	Allis-Chal	140¾	139	140¾	137⅞
600	Amerada	30½	30⅛	30¼	30¼
200	Am Ag C pf	71	71	71	70½
400	Am Bk Not	131	130	130	130½
300	Am Beet S	23	23	23	23
1800	Am Bosch	32⅞	32½	32½	32⅛
300	Am Brake	42	42	42	41¾
700	Am Br Bov	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
6700	Am Can	111¼	109⅛	110	110½
300	Am Car & F	95	94¼	94¼	94
300	Am Car pf	117	117	117	..
200	Am Chicle	87¼	87	87¼	87⅝
100	Am En Til	71	71	71	71
100	Am Ex	236	236	236	235
1700	Am&FPw	39⅜	38¼	39⅜	38⅞
1000	Am&FP 2pf	94½	94½	94½	94
700	Am Ice	44⅜	43½	43⅞	44
3800	Am Int Crp	112	111	111	110¾
1500	Am Lt Fr	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅜
600	Am Linseed	122½	121⅞	122	120⅛
1600	Am Loco	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	98
200	Am Loco pf	115⅛	115	115	115
800	Am Metals	50	49½	50	49¼
100	Am Met 6%	111	111	111	..
300	Am Pw&Lt	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	84½
2000	Am Rad	159	157¾	159	157¾
300	Am Republic	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65½
4800	Am S Razor	72⅝	69⅞	72⅝	69⅛
200	Am Seating	33	33	33	33
900	Am Ship	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4½
600	Am Smelt	248	248	248	249
200	Am Smelt pf	136	136	136	..
16100	Am Stl Fnd	60¼	57¾	60¼	56½
400	Am Sugar	71⅞	71	71⅞	71½
100	Am Tel&Cab	21½	21½	21½	21
2800	Am T&T	182	181¾	181¾	181⅞
50	Am Type pf	109	109	109	..
100	Am WWrks	58½	58½	58½	58
8300	Am Wool pf	40⅛	40	40	40
4600	Am Zinc	33⅞	32⅞	33	32⅛
200	Am Zinc pf	93	93	93	91
5600	Anaconda	77	76¼	77	76⅜
100	Arch Dan	79½	79½	79½	..
1000	Arm Ill A	21½	20⅞	21	21
1800	Arm Ill B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2000	Arnold Cons	39¼	38½	38½	39¼
400	Asso DG	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	47
30	Asso Oil	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	49
600	Atchison	194⅞	194⅛	194⅛	194⅝
400	Atl Coast L	108½	108	108	108¼
300	Atl G&WI	51⅛	51	51⅛	50⅞
3000	Atl Refin	171¾	169¼	170½	169
100	Atlas Powd	80¼	80¼	80¼	80⅛
300	Atlas Tack	15	15	15	14⅞
200	Auto Sales	12	12	12	12
100	Baldwin	275	275	275	280
4600	Balt & Ohio	114⅜	113½	114⅜	113¼
100	Balt & O pf	80	80	80	..
100	Bangor & A	74½	74½	74½	74½
12500	Bank of Man	804	781	804	768
100	Barnet	24	24	24	..
101100	Barnsdall A	29½	27	29	26¾
100	Beacon Oil	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛
2400	Belding H	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
2400	Best & Co	79½	77⅝	79½	77⅝
4900	Beth Steel	63½	62⅜	62⅞	62¼
100	Bon Ami	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73¾
200	Booth Fish	8⅛	8	8	8
4300	Borden	171	170	171	170
8400	Briggs	43½	42⅞	43	43
200	Brit Steel	6½	6½	6½	7
500	Brockway	62¼	62	62	62¼
1000	Br Man Tr	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	66½
600	Bruns Balke	46⅞	46½	46⅞	46¼
6900	Bruns Term	47	44⅜	46⅛	44
700	Bucyrus	39	38⅝	39	38¾
1300	Bucy cv pf	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	47⅛
100	Bucy pf	115½	115½	115½	..
100	Burns Br A	120	120	120	..
20	Burns Br pf	106	105⅞	106	..
200	Burroughs	154⅜	154⅜	154¾	154½
300	Bush Term	54	54	54	54½
30	Bush T deb	106¼	105⅜	105⅜	..
700	Butte Cop	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
2100	Butte & Sup	10¼	10	10	10
100	By Prod Co	71	71	71	71
3900	Byers	114⅜	108	110½	105⅞
1700	Cal Pack	73¾	72⅝	72⅝	74
400	Callahan	3	3	3	2⅞
3100	Cal & Ariz	104⅞	103	104⅜	103
3100	Cal & Hecla	29¾	29¼	29½	29½
300	Can Mills	47	47	47	..
600	Canada Dry	78¼	77¼	78	78½
1800	Can Pac	214½	213	213	212¾
4600	Case Thresh	357½	346	357½	343¾
18000	Cen Alloy	41½	40⅞	41½	41
4800	Cerro de P	82⅞	82	82	82
500	Cert-Teed	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	45
3400	Chand-Cleve	11⅜	11	11⅛	11⅛
1500	Chand-Cl pf	23⅜	23½	23½	23⅞
3100	Ches Corp	70½	68¾	70	68¼
1900	Ches & Ohio	189⅜	188⅜	189⅜	187½
200	Chi & Alton	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
400	Chi&Alt pf	18⅛	18	18	18
100	Chi&E Ill pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
700	Chi Gt West	14	13⅜	14	13¼
1300	Chi Gt W pf	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	30⅜
2200	Chi M&SP	39	38	39	38¼
28400	Chi M&SP pf	56⅜	54⅜	56⅜	54⅝
1600	Chi&NW	87¼	86⅜	87	86⅝
1700	Chi RI	126½	125¾	126¼	125
300	Chick Cot O	51	50½	51	50⅞
900	Childs	51⅛	51	51	51
17500	Chile Cop	52¼	51	51¼	50½
115100	Chrysler	103⅜	101½	102¼	102½
300	City Stor B	85¾	85	85	85
300	Clv CC&StL	106	106	106	..
100	Cluett Pbdy	74	74	74	73
300	Coca Cola	168	167¼	167¼	167½
2600	Collins & A	57½	56⅜	57⅜	56
1900	Colo F&I	66⅞	66¼	66¼	66⅛
100	Solo South	115	115	115	..
4400	Col Gas	120	119¼	120	118⅝
1100	Com Cred	33	32⅝	33	32¾
50	Com Cr 1 pf	89½	89	89½	88⅛
3000	Com Inv Tr	92	90¾	92	90⅞
1200	Com Sol	177	175¾	176	177¾
400	Comwlth Pw	86½	86	86½	86⅛
2000	Congoleum	25⅞	25⅛	25½	25¾
100	Conley T st	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
200	Con Film pf	26	26	26	26
14700	Con Gas	79⅞	79	79¼	79
1000	Con Gas pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅞
200	Con Ry C pf	76½	76	76	76
300	Container A	26	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
300	Container B	13	13	13	13
500	Cont Bak A	33	33	33	32½
1100	Cont Bak B	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cont Bak pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81
30600	Cont Can	127	124⅝	124⅝	124⅜
1200	Cont Ins	84½	83½	83¾	82⅛
700	Cont Motors	11⅞	11½	11½	11½
2200	Corn Prd	82⅞	82¼	82⅜	82⅜
700	Coty	201	200	200	200¼
500	Crucible	79⅞	79	79⅞	80⅛
300	Cuba Cane	5	4	4	5
100	Cuba C pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
600	Cuba Co	23⅞	23½	23⅞	24
200	Cub Am S	17⅜	17¾	17⅞	..
100	Cub AmS pf	100	100	100	..
100	Cudahy	72	72	72	71½
21800	Curtiss	129¾	122	129	122¾
300	Cutler	62½	62	62	62
100	Cuyamel Fr	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
1500	Davison	55½	55½	55¼	54⅞
200	Del & Hud	198	198	198	198
500	Devoe&R A	54	53½	54	53
20	Devoe&R 1pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
600	Dodge A	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
600	Dodge pf	103	101½	103	103
400	Dupont	391½	391½	391½	391
100	Duques 1pf	101	101	101	..
600	East Kodak	184⅞	184	184¼	184⅞
2800	Eaton Axle	56⅛	55	55	55⅛
27600	Elec Auto L	98⅜	93⅛	98¾	93
100	Elec Boat	10	10	10	10⅛
3300	Elec P&L	37	36¼	36¾	36⅜
100	ElecP&L pf	108	108	108	107¾
1700	Elec Sto Bat	83¾	83¼	83¾	83¼
1100	Eng P S	41¼	40¼	40½	40⅛
200	Eng P S pf	98⅝	98	98⅝	98½
100	Equit Bldg	32½	32½	32½	32¼
2010	Erie	56	54⅛	55¾	53⅞
2300	Erie 1 pf	59½	58⅞	59	58⅝
300	Eureka Vac	64	64	64	63¼
100	Fairb Morse	43½	43½	43½	43½
10	Fairb M pf	113	113	113	..
100	Fed M&S	145	145	145	141
800	Fed Motor T	21	20¾	20¾	21
200	Fidelity Ins	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
2700	First Nat St	46¾	45¾	46⅜	46
1400	Fisk Rubber	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
5000	Fleischm'nn	76	75¼	75¼	75½
700	Foundation	39	37½	39	37⅞
27800	Fox A	95	91⅝	95	91½
7400	Freeport Tx	62½	61⅞	61½	62¼
2300	Gabriel A	25½	24¾	24¾	24⅞
2900	Gardner M	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
1600	Gen Am Tk	79½	99¼	79⅜	79¼
100	GenAmTk pf	110	110	110	..
1100	Gen Asphalt	76⅝	75⅜	76	75½
300	Gen Cable	26½	26	26½	26
3400	Gen Elec	167⅞	166½	167½	167
100	Gen Ice Cr	78	78	78	78¼
106400	Gen Mot	204⅞	201¼	201¼	203¼
400	Gen Mot 7%	125	125	125	124½
200	Gen O Ad ct	33½	33	33½	33
1400	Gen Ry Sig	102	100¾	101¾	100¼
500	Gen Refrac	52⅜	52	52	53⅝
600	Gillette	105⅜	104¼	104¼	105
1500	Gimbel Br	55⅜	54	54⅜	53⅞
1200	Glidden	27	26⅝	26¾	26⅞
80	Glidden ppf	103	102⅝	102⅝	103½
4900	Gold Dust	103⅜	102¼	102⅝	103
6200	Goodrich	81⅝	78¾	78¾	82¼
2900	Goodyear	63¼	62	63	62¾
2200	Gotham Hos	86⅞	85¼	86¼	86⅜
1300	Gotham nv	86¼	85¼	86¼	86¼
300	Gould Cp A	7½	7½	7½	7¾
31800	Graham-P	44½	42⅞	44½	42⅝
300	Graham-P ct	39½	39	39½	..
2400	Granby	60	59¾	60	59¾
600	Grand Union	31¾	31½	31¾	31⅞
900	Grand Nn pf	54	54	54	54
800	Grt Nor pf	100½	100	100	100⅜
100	Grt No pf ct	97	97	97	97
700	Grt Nor Ore	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼
2700	Greene-Can	121⅝	120½	121	120⅞
500	Guan Sug	6	6	6	5⅝
200	Gulf Mobile	48	48	48	48½
200	Hanna 1 pf	75	74¾	75	72½
100	Hartman B	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
500	Havana El	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
600	Hershey Ch	53	52	52	53¼
300	Hershey pf	77	76¼	77	77
100	Homestake	75	75	75	75
800	Houston Oil	143	142	142	142
1000	Howe So	60⅞	60	60	60½
300	Hud Man	57½	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
14000	Hudson Mot	84⅝	83⅝	84	83
50600	Hupp Mot	70⅞	69½	70⅞	69
700	Ind Oil & G	25⅞	25¾	25¾	26
2500	Indian Refin	33⅞	33½	33¾	33½
900	Indian Re ct	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31⅝
1000	Inland St	67⅞	67	67½	66¾
800	Inspriation	24½	24¼	24⅜	24½
100	Interboro R	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43½
100	Intercon Rub	10	10	10	..
200	Int Agri	16	15¾	16	..
700	Int Cement	62	62	62	62
23300	Int Comb	67½	66¼	67	65⅞
500	Int Harv	295	295	295	295¼
2600	Int Hatch pf	110	108¾	109⅝	109
100	Int M Mar	5	5	5	4½
900	Int MMar pf	35¼	35	35	35½
7300	Int Nick rts	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
29400	Int Nickel	120¾	118	118¾	118¾
500	Int Paper	70	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
200	Int Pap pfct	99	99	99	98¾
200	Int Pap 7%	98½	98½	98½	98¾
2800	Int Tel & T	188½	186⅜	187	185½
300	Jewel Tea	129	127	127	128
7800	John Mon	137¾	135⅝	135¾	137
4700	Kan City So	59⅞	59¼	59½	59⅛
100	Kan C So pf	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	..
200	Kayser	70⅝	70	70	70
3900	Keith Albee	23⅛	22½	23	22⅛
1100	Kelly Spring	19½	18⅜	19⅛	20
3600	Kelsey Wh	35	34½	34⅜	34½
500	Kelvinator	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
15700	Kennecott	99¼	98¾	99¼	98½
20	Kinney pf	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	..
6900	Kolster	71½	70¼	71	69⅞
1900	Kraft Chees	68¼	67½	67⅜	67⅝
3300	Kresge	79¾	78⅝	79	79⅛
6300	Kroger	118⅝	115⅝	116⅝	117⅝
300	Lago Oil	31	31	31	31
200	Lee Rubber	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
300	Lehigh Val	103¾	102¼	102½	104
100	Life Savers	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	Lim Loco	42	42	42	42
2300	Liquid Car	75⅛	74⅛	75⅞	74½
11900	Loews Inc	59⅞	58⅜	59⅞	58½
100	Loews pf	102	102	102	z
26700	Loft Inc	11¼	9⅞	10⅛	11½
24400	Loose-W	83¼	81½	82	81½
1600	Lou Oil Ref	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
300	Lou G&E A	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36¼
100	Louis & N	144	144	144	145
600	Ludlum Stl	62½	62½	62½	63
7600	Mack Tr	96½	95½	95⅝	95⅞
1900	Macy	147⅞	147	147	147¼
200	Madison Sq	23¾	23¼	23¾	23⅛
4400	Magma Cop	55¾	55	55¾	55⅝
400	Mallinson	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
500	Man El Sup	34⅞	34½	34½	34⅝
200	Man Elv mg	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾
1800	Man Shirt	37⅞	37⅝	37½	37⅜
100	Maracaibo	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
2100	Marland Oil	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	37¼
500	Marlin Rock	65¼	64⅜	64¾	65
900	Mart-Parry	20⅞	20	20⅞	20
1100	Math Alkali	147	145	145½	145¾
5400	May Dpt St	86½	85⅛	86⅜	85¼
300	Maytag	23	23	23	23
400	Maytag pf	45	45	45	45
5600	Mex Seabd	30½	29½	30	30⅝
500	Miami Cop	22	21¾	22	21¾
300	Midland pf	239¾	235	235	237
1100	Mid Cont	29	29	29	29½
900	Mid States	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
400	Middle Rub	22½	22	22½	23
9600	Mo K&T	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	43¼
100	Mo KT pf	105	105	105	105¼
12600	Mo Pac	74½	73⅜	73⅞	73⅛
2000	Mo Pac pf	124	122½	123½	122
1100	Mohawk	40¾	40¼	40⅜	40¼
3700	Mont Ward	224⅞	221¼	222	220¾
700	Moon Mot	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅜
800	Mother Lode	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
1500	Motometer A	17	16	16¾	15⅝
200	Motor Prod	129½	128¼	128¼	129
1700	Mot Wheel	46	45⅜	45⅞	45⅞
100	Mullins Bdy	81	81	81	82
1600	Mury Body	57¼	56¼	56¼	56½
32200	Nash Mot	96¾	94¾	96¾	90¾
200	Nat Acme	15½	15½	15½	15½
300	Nat Bellas H	90	90	90	90
2500	Nat Bisc	182	180½	180¾	180⅝
28600	Nat Cash R	89⅝	87½	88¼	86½
6600	Nat Dairy	97	96¼	96¼	97
700	Nat Dpt Sto	26½	26	26⅛	25
500	Nat Distill	44⅜	43⅛	43⅛	44⅛
1300	Nat Enam	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	30⅞
8500	Nat Pw&Lt	35¾	35	35⅜	34⅜
400	Nat Radiat	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅜
800	NaRyMx 2pf	3	3	3	3
60	Nat Sup pf	115¾	115	115	115½
20	Nat Surety	311¼	311¼	311¼	315
100	Nat Tea	276	276	276	275¾
6600	Nev Cons	27	26¾	26⅞	27
1900	NY Air Br	44⅜	42½	44⅜	..
2300	NY Central	176½	175¾	175⅞	177
400	NY C&StL	126	125½	126	126
2100	NY NH&H	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	61⅝
600	NY Ont&W	28¼	27¼	28	28¼
700	Norf&West	184	181	184	..
8300	No Am	76	75	75¾	74⅞
200	No Pac	99	99	99	99¼
300	No Pac cts	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞
6000	Norwalk T	7	6⅜	7	6½
100	Oilwell	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
1100	Omnibus	11¼	11	11¼	10¾
100	Oppenheim	72½	72½	72½	72
300	Otis Elev	219½	219	219½	218
3300	Otis Steel	27	26⅝	26⅞	26¾
100	Otis Stl ppf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¼
100	Outlet Co	96	96	96	..
200	Owens Bot	83½	83	83	..
200	Pac Gas	49¾	49	49	49
100	Pac Lighting	75¾	75¾	75¾	76½
400	Pac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
40	Pac T&T	150	150	150	157½
18200	Packard M	84½	83¼	83½	83
400	Pan-Am Pet	39½	39½	39½	39½
1100	Pan-Am B	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
200	Panhandle	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
8100	Paramount	144	142¾	144	143
700	Park & Tilf	84	82¾	83¾	83½
2800	Park Utah	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10⅜
15800	Pathe Exch	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7¾
1700	Pathe Ex A	28¼	27⅛	27⅞	28
15600	Patino M	35¾	33¼	35⅝	32⅞
300	Peerless Mot	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅞
900	Penick & F	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29
300	Penn C&C	8¾	8¼	8¾	..
900	Penn Dix C	15	14¾	15	14½
3000	Penn RR	65	64⅜	65	65
700	Peoples Gas	183¾	183	183¾	182⅞
10	Phil Co 5%	48	48	48	..
100	Phil Co 6%	53½	53½	53½	54
700	Phil Read	30⅜	30	30¼	30⅜
100	Philip Jones	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
2300	Phillips Pet	39¾	39⅛	39⅜	39½
200	Pierce pf n	70¼	70	70¼	..
100	Phoenix H	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
400	Pierce Ar A	25½	24½	25½	..
9700	Pierce-Ar	15⅛	14½	15¼	14⅝
700	Pierce-A pf	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	64⅛
300	Pierce Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Pierce Pet	4⅛	4	4	4
1600	Pillsbury	43⅝	42½	43⅝	43¼
1300	Pitts Coal	47	45⅜	45⅜	47½
400	Pitts C pf	85	85	85	..
201	Pitts FtW	151	148	148	..
300	Pitts WV	149	148	148	149¾
100	Postal T pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101
12000	Postum C	72⅜	71⅜	72¼	72½
2900	Press Steel	25½	24⅞	24⅞	25½
100	Press St pf	78½	78½	78½	78
5300	Pub Serv	64¼	63	64	64
4000	Pullman N	84	83	83⅝	83⅜
10	Pure Oil pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	..
1000	Pure Oil	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
4900	Purity Bk A	105⅞	102¾	102¾	103¾
200	Purity B pf	130	130	130	..
45300	Radio	222½	216	217	216
100	Radio pf	56½	56½	56½	..
500	Reading	105	104⅜	105	104¾
100	Real Silk H	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
3800	Rem Rand	27	26¼	26¼	26⅞
100	Rem R 1 pf	93	93	93	92
6500	Reo Motors	29¼	28⅝	29	28½
6700	Repub Stl	66½	65½	66½	65½
400	Reynolds S	11	11	11	11¼
37900	Richfield Oil	49½	48¼	49	48
500	Rossia Ins	180	178	178	181
900	Royal Dutch	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
300	Rutland pf	71½	71	71½	71
1300	St Joseps	44¼	43⅝	44¼	43½
500	StL & SF	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117½
300	StL&SF pf	97	97	97	97
6300	StL SW	111⅞	109½	110⅜	109¼
2700	Savage A	37⅛	46	46¾	48
100	Seabd AL	15	15	15	14⅞
10900	Sears Roe	151½	149⅞	150¾	149½
100	Seneca Cop	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3800	Shattuck	133¾	132⅜	133⅜	133
300	Shell Union	26⅜	26½	26½	26¾
100	Shubert Th	61¼	61¼	61¼	60¼
1300	Simmons	66⅜	66	66¼	66
1100	Simms Pet	20⅜	20¼	20½	21
12100	Sinclair	26⅜	25½	25⅝	25½
2300	Skelly Oil	30⅝	29¾	30	30⅞
600	So Calif Ed	49¼	49	49	49
1200	So PR Sug	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
500	So Daries B	13½	13	13½	13
1600	So Pacific	126½	126	126⅛	125
1800	So Railway	153⅞	152	153¼	152⅜
300	So Ry pf	100	100	100	99
120	So Ry M&O	134	134	134	137½
50	Spear & Co	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
1200	Spicer Co	38⅞	38½	38⅞	38½
2900	Sta Gas	68⅜	67½	68¼	67¼
100	S Gas pf	67	67	67	..
200	Sta Mill	119¼	119¼	119¼	118½
20	Sta Mill pf	103	103	103	103
300	Sta Oil Cal	58½	58⅜	58½	58
3900	Sta Oil NJ	45	44¾	44¾	45
7200	Sta Oil NY	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35¼
500	Sta Sanitary	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36¼
7100	Stanley	49⅜	47	49⅜	47¼
9700	St-Warner	101⅝	100⅛	100⅜	99¼
200	Stromberg	52	52	52	53
101100	Studebaker	81⅜	79¾	80½	78¾
300	Sub Boat	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
2600	Sun Oil	54⅞	53½	54⅞	53½
600	Super Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
400	Tenn Cop	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
6700	Tex Corp	63	62¼	63	62½
15700	Tex Gulf S	74⅛	73⅛	73¼	73⅜
1000	Tex&Pac	192¾	192	192¼	190
200	Tex&P Coal	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
4700	Tex&Pac LT	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23⅛
100	The Fair	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38½
100	Third Ave	33	33	33	32⅜
3200	Tidewat As	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅛
100	Tidew A pf	88½	88½	88½	..
3600	Timken	135	134	134¼	134⅝
2800	Trans Oil	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Trico	39¼	39	39	38½
3000	Underwood	71⅞	70¼	71⅜	70
4100	Un Carbon	172⅞	171¼	171¼	172⅜
900	Un Pacific	198¼	196¼	196¼	197
300	Uni Biscuit	44⅜	44¼	44¼	45
100	Uni Fruit	137	137	137	137
200	US Hoffman	50¼	50	50	..
3000	US Ind Alco	124¼	122⅞	124	122¾
200	US Leather	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	45
900	US Lea A	65	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
400	US Realty	84	83⅞	83⅞	83⅛
2600	US Rubber	39¼	38¼	39	38⅛
200	US Rub 1 pf	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	72½
300	US Smelt	50⅝	50	50	50½
100	US Smelt pf	59½	59½	59½	..
32500	US Steel	155½	154	154	154½
200	US Steel pf	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	139⅞
70	Univ Pict pf	99	98⅝	99	98½
1100	Univ Pipe	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	20½
1500	Univ P pf	102	87⅞	102	..
1900	Util P&Lt A	40¾	40	40¾	40⅝
1400	Vanadium	78⅝	77	77¾	77
100	Van Raalte	19½	19½	19½	19½
50	Van Rite pf	59¼	59	59¼	59¾
10400	Victor	112¼	110	110⅝	109⅛
1800	Va-C Chem	14	13½	14	13¼
1200	Va-C Ch 6%	50½	49⅝	50½	49
40	Vulcan	31	31	31	31
5800	Wabash	84½	83	83½	81¼
200	Wab pf A	97¾	97	97¾	96¼
100	Wab pf B	93	93	93	..
1400	Waldorf	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
20	Ward Bk A	95	95	95	95
3600	Ward Bk B	21½	21	21	20¾
	Ward Bk pf	90	90	90	90
6300	Warner Bros	96¾	95⅝	95½	95⅛
8600	Warner B A	96⅞	95¼	96⅛	95
100	Warren F&P	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
300	Wn Dairy B	28	28	28	28
2800	Wn Md	45⅜	45	45¼	44⅞
300	Wn Pac pf	60	60	60	60
1200	Wn Union	152	150	151⅞	149½
700	Westg A B	46⅞	46½	46⅜	46¾
22400	Westg Elec	107⅜	105¾	107½	105⅞
20	Westg El pf	106	105	106	103½
200	Weston In	21½	21½	21½	22
9800	White Mot	42⅞	42	42⅜	42
300	Whi Rock ct	39½	39½	39½	39
200	Whi Sew M	36	36	36	36⅞
4600	Willys-Over	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23
100	Wilson	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
500	Wilson A	28	28	28	27⅞
100	Wilson pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1500	Woolworth	200¾	199⅝	199⅝	200¼
1200	Wor Pump	40¼	39¼	39¼	39
11100	Wright Aer	183	176	181	175
10300	Wrigley	81¼	79⅞	80¾	79¾
200	Yale & T	67	67	67	..
16100	Yel Truck	38⅞	36⅛	37¼	38⅜
500	Youngst'n	92⅜	91½	92⅜	91

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; airplane issues rise substantially.

Bonds: Steady; trading dull.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; yen up 33.

Cotton: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; bullish Canadian reports.

Corn: Steady; better export demand.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

STOCKS

	20 Industr'ls	20 Railr'ds
Today	214.44	148.97
Previous day	214.24	148.96
Week ago	209.59	146.80
Year ago	176.50	147.12
High, 1928	214.44	157.03
Low, 1928	178.84	138.36

Total stock sales today 2,124,300 shares.

BONDS

	Saturday	Friday
10 first grade rails	94.56	94.45
10 secondary rails	97.16	97.10
10 public utilities	97.37	97.40
10 industrials	99.41	99.37
Combined average	97.13	97.08
Combined month ago	96.41	...
Combined year ago	98.06	...

Total bond sales (par value) $4,237,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.1	Last Aug.31
25	Am Pneu 1pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
100	Am Sugar	15	15	15	15¼
155	Am T&T	182¼	181⅝	181⅝	181⅝
304	Anaconda	77⅛	76⅜	76½	76⅛
290	Arcadian	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1790	Ariz Com	5¾	5½	5½	5½
10	Big Hart	91	91	91	91
25	Bingham	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½
40	Bos El	85	85	85	..
10	Bos El 2 pf	105	105	105	..
50	Bos & Alb	181	180	182	182
235	Cal & Hecla	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	29¼
110	CoC&S	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
25	Cons Auto	8	8	8	..
295	Cop Range	21¼	20½	20¾	20¾
100	East SS pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47
635	E Butte	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅞
100	E Mass Ry	32	32	32	32
40	E Mass A	53	53	53	53½
10	Edison Elec	280	280	280	279
10	Eng Pub pf	102½	102½	102½	..
5	First Nat S	45½	45½	45½	46
80	Gen Elec	167⅝	166¼	166¾	165⅞
520	Gilchrist	30	29½	29½	29⅞
100	Granby	60¼	59¾	59⅞	60⅛
50	Hancock	3	3	3	..
15	Hood Rub	29	29	29	28½
25	Ins Sec	25½	25½	25½	..
275	Isle Royale	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20⅜
125	La Salle	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
10	Mason Val	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
81	Mass Gas	140	139	139	140
9	Mass Gas pf	78	78	78	78¼
200	May Old Col	.60	.60	.60	..
195	Mohawk	58½	58	58¼	58½
100	Nash	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	90
30	New C'nelia	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
10	NE Equity	41	41	41	..
6	NE Tel	144	144	144	144
65	NY NH & H	61¾	61⅝	61¾	61⅝
4935	No Butte	5	4⅝	5	4¾
480	Old Domin	18½	17½	17½	18½
230	Pac Mills	27	25½	25½	27
—	Penn RR 6	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	64½
675	Quincy Min	40⅞	40½	40¾	40¾
20	St Mary Ld	31½	31½	31½	31½
75	Ster Sec	31	31	31	31½
200	Shannon	.40	.40	.40	..
190	Swift Inter	32¾	32¼	32½	32⅞
10	Swift & Co	132½	132½	132½	132½
5	Torington	132	132	132	130
50	n Twist D	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
137	Uni Fruit	137¼	136¾	137¼	137¼
16	Uni Shoe	74⅛	74⅛	74½	74⅛
390	Un El Coal	62½	62	62	62
50	US & Brit	74½	74½	74½	..
400	Venez H	11	11	11	11
50	Victoria	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
55	War Bros	168	168	168	..
	BONDS				
$5000	Fox 6½s	100	100	100	..

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Sept.	1.10¾	1.11½	1.10¾	1.11½
Dec.	1.16¼	1.16⅝	1.16	1.16⅜
Mar.	1.21¼	1.21⅜	1.20⅞	1.21⅛
Corn				
Sept.	.94⅞	.96⅛	.94⅞	.95½
Dec.	.75⅛	.75⅝	.74⅞	.75⅛
Mar.	.77¾	.77⅞	.77⅛	.77⅜
Oats				
Sept.	.38¼	.39	.38¼	.38¾
Dec.	.40½	.41	.40⅜	.40⅝
Mar.	.43	.43¼	.43	.43¼
Lard				
Sept.	12.10	12.30	12.05	12.30
Oct.	12.45	12.52	12.35	12.50
Dec.	12.70	12.77	12.65	12.70

CHICAGO COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.28	18.40	18.28	18.30	18.15
Dec.	18.40	18.40	18.30	18.40	18.24
Jan.	18.34	18.37	18.30	18.37	18.12

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	9.82	9.87	9.82	9.86	9.90
Dec	9.76	9.76	9.74	9.75	9.80
Jan	9.73	9.77	9.77	9.73	9.80
March	9.75	9.79	9.75	9.77	9.84
May	9.78	9.81	9.79	9.79	9.86

Spots 10.54, up 6 points. Tone at close very quiet. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 1900.

FOX FILM'S BIG GAIN

Net income of Fox Film Corp, after all depreciation and taxes was $1,282,929 in the quarter ended June 30, 1928, an increase of 127 per cent above the net income of $563,306 reported by the company for the corresponding quarter of 1927. Earnings a share were $1.27 on the 767,216 shares of common stock now outstanding, compared with $1.12 a share on 500,000 shares outstanding in the corresponding period of 1927.

CAST IRON PIPE MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Buying of cast iron pipe is light here, only small lots being involved. While northern producers are trying to maintain the market at around $37.60 a ton delivered New York, sales have been made at $36.50. Southern makers continue to quote $34 to $35, Birmingham, but this is too high to compete with northern foundries. Demand in the West is more active.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
8	Aero Sup A	36	35	35
5	Aero Supply B	33	33	33
1	Allied Packers	.98	.98	.98
4	Alpha Port Cem	47⅝	45	47⅝
47	Am Cont tOilfields	.75	.68	.75
9	Am Cyan B	37½	36	36
6	Am Dept Stores	18⅛	18	18⅛
18	Am & Fgn Pw 1pf	19	18⅝	19
2	Am Gas & El	170¼	170¼	170¼
5	Am Haw SS	19	19	19
†25	Am Lt & Tr	217	217	27
5	Am Maracaibo	4½	4⅜	4½
9	Am Rayon Prod	17⅞	17	17⅞
10	Am Roll Mills	91⅜	90⅜	91⅛
4	Am Solv&Ch pts pf	34	33	33⅜
†25	Aeolian pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
4	Am Superpower A	43½	43⅛	43⅛
3	Am Superpower B	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1	Anglo-Am Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Anglo-Am O non-v	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2	Apponaug Co	35⅜	35¼	35¼
1	Argo Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
17	Asso G&E	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞
*5	Atl Fruit & Sugar	71	71	71
2	Atlas Plywood	84	83½	84
2	Auburn Auto	95¾	94¼	95¾
138	Bancitaly Corp	142¼	140½	141½
32	Barnsdall deb rts	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
1	Bliss Co	26	26	26
1	Blumenthal (S)	40½	40½	40½
8	Balab & Katz vtc	77	76	77
1	BohnAlum&Brass	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
2	Brill A	23	23	23
2	Brit-Am Oil coup	37	36½	36½
14	BuffNiag&EastPw	46¼	45¾	45⅞
10	BuffNiag&EPowA	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
5	BullardMach&Tool	93⅞	92	93⅞
1	Butler Bros	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	Campbell Wyant	52	51¼	51¼
879	CanMarcWrless	8⅛	7⅝	8
8	Carnation Milk	53	51	53
1	Caterpil Trct new	81½	81½	81½
5	Celanese ptc 1 pf	130	128	130
14	Camco vtc	11	10	10⅞
3	Cent Am Mines	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
10	Checker Cab new	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞
8	Cities Serv new	66½	66¼	66½
3	Cities Serv pf	100	99¾	100
7	CohnHall&Marx	38⅞	37½	38⅞
327	Columbia Grap	82	79⅞	80⅜
8	Cons Cop Min	12¼	12⅛	12¼
16	ConsDairyPrdnew	44	43⅜	44
14	Cons Film Ind	14⅜	13⅛	14⅜
1	Cons Gas&El Balt	82½	82½	82½
5	ConsLaundryCorp	16½	16	16½
3	Cons Ret Stores	32⅜	32	32
9	Continentl Oil vtc	17⅛	17	17
31	Creole Syndic	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
1	Cresson Gold	.89	.89	.89
†10	Crocker&Wheeler	95	95	95
3	Crown Central	2	2	2
4	Cuneo Press	54	53⅛	53⅛
2	Curtiss A E	27	26⅜	26⅜
†75	Deere & Co	465	465	465
56	De Forest Radio	14½	14⅛	14⅜
4	Doehler Die-Cast	37	37	37
31	Dubilier Cond	4¼	3⅞	4¼
8	Durant Mot	12¼	12	12¼
1	East States Pow B	21	21	21
47	Elec Bond & Sh	116½	114½	115½
12	Elec Invest	67⅞	67	67⅞
4	El Po&Lt opt war	19⅞	18½	18½
2	Emp G&F 8% pf	117	117	117
1	Emp G&F 7% pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	Eng Gold Mines	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Evans A L B	90¼	90¼	90¼
5	Evans Wallo Lead	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Fageol Mot	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Fansteel Prod	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
8	Fedder Mfg A	44⅜	41½	44⅜
1	Federal Wat A	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
20	Florence Goldfield	.12	.11	.12
2	Florsheim Shoe A	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
†10	Ford Mot Canada	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Forhan	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
5	Foundation Fgn	11½	11⅛	11½
368	Fox Theater A	30¼	30	30¼
5	Freed-Eisemann	5¾	5⅝	5¾
32	Freshman Chas	11¾	11⅛	11½
8	Fulton Sylphon	43½	43⅜	43½
7	Balesburg Clout D	83½	82	82
34	Gen Bak new	10¼	10⅛	10¼
2	Gen Bak pf	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
11	Gen Elec Eng rcts	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2	GenLdyMach new	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1	Gilbert Co	16	16	16
1	Glen Alden Coal	153	153	153
2	GoldSealElecCo	9	8⅞	9
8	GoldenCenterMin	10	9¾	10
2	Grant Co Dei	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	GrasselleChem new	64⅜	63⅛	63⅛
1	GreenfieldT&D	10	10	10
5	GulfOilCorpPa	123½	121	123
3	Hazeltine Corp	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1	HeydenChemInc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1	Hires Co	26	26	26
5	Holland Furnace	44½	44¼	44¼
5	HollingerGoldMin	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
3	Houston Gulf Gas	15	15	15
8	Hygrade Food	40½	40	40½
3	Illinois Pipe Line	235	235	235
4	Im Oil Canada	69	69	69
2	Indust Rayon, n	83½	83½	83¼
3	Intercon Petrol	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Internat Pertol	37½	37½	37½
11	Inter Print Ink	45⅛	44½	45⅛
5	Inter Shoe	80¼	80	80
1	Interstate Dept, n	118⅜	117½	118⅜
1	Inter Utilities A	47	47	47
2	Kaufman Dept St	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
2	India T&R	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
12	Lakey Fdy&Mach	31⅞	30½	31¾
1	Lefcourt Realty n	28½	28½	28½
5	Loew's rts	20	18⅞	20
1	Lone Star Gas	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
6	Magdalena Syndic	.97	.90	.97
7	MarcWirelsLdn B	17¼	17⅛	17¼
2	Marion Stm Shov	44½	44¼	44¼
4	Marmon Mot Car	51⅞	51¼	51½
†50	Maryld Casualty	177	176½	177
14	Mavis Bottling Co	14	13⅝	13⅝
3	Melville Shoe	61½	61⅜	61½
1	Mesabi Iron	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Metro 5to50c Sto A	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Metro Ch Stores	63¼	63	63¼
1	Middle West Util	159	159	159
†50	M West U 6% pf	123¼	123¼	123¼
2	Midland Steel	100	99	100
13	Mountain Prod	23	22¼	23
1	Municipal Service	22⅝	22½	22⅝
8	Murphy Co Pen	71½	70½	71¼
1	Nat Elec Pow A	34	34	34
4	Nat Food Prod B	11⅝	11	11⅝
†50	Nat Pow & Lt pf	108	108	108
10	Nat Rub Mach	33⅝	33¼	33⅝
3	Nat Trade Journal	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1	Nat Thea Supply	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Nauheim Pharm	21	21	21
†125	Neisner Bros pf	134¾	134	134¾
7	Nelson Corp (H)	25⅛	25	25
3	New Cornelia Cop	29	28⅜	29
	New Eng Fuel n	24	24	24
3	New Mex&Ariz Ld	10¼	10¼	10¼
30	Newmont Mining	169¾	168¼	169½
†25	N Y Tel	113¾	113¾	113¾
3	Nichols&Shepard,n	69⅜	68⅜	68⅝
1	do war	78½	77⅝	78½
5	Nipissing Mines	23¼	23	23¼
34	Noma Elec	57	56⅛	56⅞
2	N States Pow A	134	134	134
2	Northeast Pow	27¼	27	27
3	N West Eng new	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜
1	Novadel Process	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
33	Ohio Cop	74	63	74
9	Pac G&El 1pf	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
13	Pantepec Oil Venez	13	12⅝	12¾
10	Parmac Porcupine	.20	.20	.20
1	Pender Groc A	51	51	51
1	Penn Gas&El A	22¾	22¾	22¾
2	Penn Ohio Edis w	22¾	22⅛	22¾
5	Peoples Drug St	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝
9	Pierce Governor	36⅛	35¾	35⅜
114	Pigg Wigg Corp	37⅞	36⅜	37⅞
1	Piggly West St A	27¼	27¼	27¼
†50	Pitts L Erie Ry	147	147	147
4	Prairie Oil&Gas	46¼	46¼	46¼
1	Perfect Circle	37½	37½	37½
1	Prairie Pipe Line	194	190¾	194
5	Rainbow L Pr A	25¾	24½	24⅞
12	Reiter Foster	10	9⅝	9⅝
1	Repetti Candy	60	60	60
1	Richfield Oil pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Royal Bak Pow	225	220	223
1	Royal Bak Pw pf	107	106⅝	107
63	Safe T Stat Co	56½	53¼	55
90	Safeway Stores	640	635	640
2	St Regis Paper	76⅜	76½	76½
17	Salt Creek Prod	26⅞	26½	26¾
†60	Sanitary Grocery	396	387	396
2	Schiff & Co	43½	42¾	43½
†125	Schiff & Co pf	172	168	172
1	Schulte United	22	22	22
6	Shattuck Den	17	16¾	16¾
4	Sheaffer Pen	51¾	50⅛	51¾
1	Sierra Pat Elec	47¼	47¼	47¼
5	Servel Inc vtc	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	Silica G Corp vtc	23½	23½	23½
2	So Am G&P	4	3⅞	4
3	So Asbestos	34	33⅜	34
5	South Coast	26	25⅝	26
2	Soeast P&Lt	50¾	50⅜	50¾
1	So Ice & Ut B	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2	So Penn Oil	49¼	49	49⅛
†50	Spalding A G	185	185	185
310	Span&GenCorp	8¼	8	8⅛
2	Sparks Withing	110	110	110
1	Spencer Kellogg	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1	SpiegelM&Stern	58	58	58
1	Stand Invest	41¼	41¼	41¼
1	Stand Oil Indiana	75⅜	75	75¼
1	Stand Oil Kansas	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
2	StandOilKentcky	130	120½	130
1	Stand Oil Nebrska	44	44	44
†150	Stand Oil Ohio	83¼	83	83¼
†10	Stand Oil Ohio pf	119	119	119
5	Stand Pow & Lt	55⅞	54⅜	54⅜
†50	Swift & Co	132	132	132
7	Swift Int	32¼	32¼	32¼
2	SyracuseWashMB	19¼	19	19¼
1	TeckHughGold	63	63	63
5	TexonOil&Land	3½	3½	3½
1	Tidal Osa nonvot	17¼	17¼	17¼
5	Timken Det Axle	18¼	18⅛	18¼
4	Tishman Realty	43⅜	42¼	42¼
1	Tob Prod Export	3	3	3
1	Todd Shipyards	46¼	46¼	46¼
9	TranscontAirTrans	25½	25	25½
1	TransLuxDayPict	3	3	3
4	Truscon Steel	46½	46⅜	46⅜
†190	TubizeArtSilkB ctf	548	540½	548
1	Tung-Sol Lamp A	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1	United Biscuit B	22¾	22⅜	22¾
2	UnitedCarbon vtc	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2	UnitedEastMin	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	UnitElecCoal ctf	62	61	62
2 4	UnitGasImp	140¼	139	139
35	Un Lt&Pw A	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
1	Unit Milk Prod	27	27	27
1	UnPieceDyeWks	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2	US Asbestos	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1	US DairyProdA	53¼	53¼	53¼
1	USForeignSecur	29	29	29
3	US Freight new	81	80½	81
1	US Gypsum	60½	60½	60½
2	US Radiator	41	41	41
2	UnitedVerdeExt	14½	14½	14½
15	UnityGoldMin	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1	UniversalPictures	19½	19½	19½
1	UtahApexMining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	UtilPow&LtB ctf	28¾	28½	28¾
3	US Foil B	39	38½	38½
1	US Gypsum rts	17	17	17
10	Utility Shares	14½	14¼	14½
3	Vacuum Oil	80¾	80	80
17	Venezuelan Pet	5	4⅞	5
3	Walgreen Co	46⅜	45½	45½
2	do war	23	23	23
9	Wenden Cop Min	.80	.77	.77
10	West End Cons	.04	.04	.04
1	White Sew M rts	9	9	9
3	Winter Benjamin	13¼	13	13¼
15	Wire Wheel	29¾	29	29⅜
3	Woodley Pet	35¼	34¾	34¾
3	Woodworth Inc	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Yuk Alas ctf	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Zenth Radio	105½	105½	105½
2	Zonite Prod	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1	Universal Prod	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
2	Ala Pow 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
602	do 4½s '67	95½	95	95⅛
30	Alum Corp 5s '52	102½	101⅞	102½
7	Alum Ltd 5s '48	98	97⅝	98
1	Am G&E 5s '28	97	97	97
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Am Roll M 5s '48	96¼	96	96¼
2	Am Seat 6s '36	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	Asso G&E 5½s '77	101¼	100½	101¼
80	do 4½s '48	103½	102¾	103½
2	AsSimHdw 6½s'33	85½	85½	85½
1	AtlasPlyw 5½s'43	106½	106½	106½
6	B&Me AC 5s '67	98¼	97¾	97¾
1	CarolinaP&L 5s'56	101	101	101
3	Cent St El 5s '48	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
2	CentSt P&L 5½s'53	96¼	96¼	96¼
4	Cities Ser 5s'66	94½	93½	94½
7	Cities S P 5½s'57	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4	Comwlth Ed 4½s57	98	98	98
5	Cont G&E 5s55	92¼	92¼	92¼
10	Cudahy P 5s46	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14	Den &RG 5s78	93	91⅞	93
2	Dixie G G 6½s37	93½	93½	93½
1	Emp O&R 5½s42	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Fed Wat S 5½s57	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Firstne Cot M 5s48	93¼	92½	92½
5	Fisk Rub 5½s31	90¾	90¾	90¾
4	Gatineau Pw 5s56	97½	97½	97½
2	Gatineau Pw 6s41	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Gen Rayon 6sA43	96	96	96
5	Gen Vending 6s37	99½	99¼	99¼
8	Godyr T&R 5½s31	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Georgia Pw 5s67	99½	99¼	99¼
1	GrandTrk6½s'36	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7	GulfOilPa7s'47	100¼	100	100¼
5	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	100	100	100
4	HoustnGGas6½s'43	95¼	95¼	95¼
18	HoustonGGas6s'43	98¾	98	98¾
4	IllPw&Lt5½s'57	95½	95½	95½
11	Indep Oil 6s'39	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	InterPowSec7s'57	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	IntSecCorp5s'47	91¾	91½	91¾
2	InterstatePow6s'52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	Invest Co 5s'37	99½	98¾	98¾
1	Iowa-NebL&P5s'57	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Kelvinator 6s'36	65	65	65
1	KoprsGas&C5s'47	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
3	Lone Star Gs 5s'42	97¼	97¼	97¼
9	Mass Gas 5½s'46	103	103	103
10	MetroEdis4½s'68	98⅜	98¼	98¼
2	Midwest Gas 7s'36	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Narragansett 5s'57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	NatPw&Lt6s2026	105½	105½	105½
1	NatRubMach6s'43	133½	133½	133½
2	NE Gas&El 5s47	96	96	96
2	NY Pw&Lt 4½s67	93¾	93½	93½
1	Nichls&Shep 6sww	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Penn P&L 5sD53	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	P Ser E&G 4½s67	98¾	98¾	98¾
38	Richfield O 6s41	142	138	142
6	Richfd O 56s31ww	100	100	100
1	90 Sle RE 6s35ww	90½	90½	90½
2	Servel Cor 5s48 n	72	72	72
2	Shawsheen 7s31	97	97	97
1	Shwg W&P 4½s61	95¼	95¼	95⅛
2	Snider Pack 6s32	116½	116½	116½
25	SEP&L 6s 2025	105	105	105
150	South Asbes 6s'37	140	110	140
3	South Cal Ed 5s'51	101	101	101
4	Stand P&Lt 6s'37	100	99½	99½
13	Swift Co 5s'32	100	99¾	100
4	Tex P&Lt 5s'56	99½	98¾	99½
1	Un Lt&Ry 5½s'52	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	US Rub 6½s'35	94	94	94
1	US Rub 6½s'40	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Ut P&L 5½s'47	94	93⅞	93⅞
1 2	Warner Q 6s '42	112¾	112¼	112¼
20	West Pw 5½s '57	101½	101	101½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
14	Abitibi Pow 5s '53	90¼	90⅛	90¼
5	AkershusN 5s'63	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1	Baden Con M 7s'51	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Berlin City 6s '58	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
5	Bogota M B 7s '47	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4	Bogota MB 7s'47 n	93¼	93	93
3	Buen A Pr 7½s'47	102	102	102
4	Buen A Pr 7s '52	101	101	101
20	Cen Bk G 6s'51 B	88	86½	88
4	Dan Con 5½s '55	99½	99½	99½
8	Denmark K 5½s'55	99⅞	99¾	99¾
13	Denmark 4½s '62	90¼	90	90¼
1	El P Ger 6½s '98	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Estonia 7s '67	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1	Eur Mtg 7½s '50	92½	92½	92½
5	Ger Cons M 7s '47	98¼	98¼	98¼
7	Ger Cons M 6s'47	89⅝	89½	89½
6	G P&CMk 6½s'58	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2	Hanov St C 6s'31	95½	95½	95½
2	Ital Sup P 6s '63	84⅝	84¼	84⅝
5	Jug Sl M B 7s '57	84	83⅜	83⅜
4	Lomb El 7s A '52	101½	101	101½
3	Mend Pr 7½'51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Minas G 6½	95	95	95
5	Montevid 5s '59	97	96	97
15	Nip El P 6½ '53	93½	93½	93½
4	Prussia FS 6¼'51	95½	95½	95½
4	Prussia FS 6s'52	90¾	90½	90⅝
5	Rio G do S 6s'68	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Rus 5½ ctfs '21	13	13	13
1	Sax St M 7s '45	100	100	100
5	Serb C & S 7s'62	85	85	85
8	Stinnes 7s A'36wa	88	87	87
5	Stinnes 7s A '46 wa	88	88	88
1	UnitElSvc7s'56ww	95	95	95
15	Warsaw 7s'58	89	88	89

†Actual sales.

WHEAT PRICES UP ON SMALL DELIVERIES

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Smaller deliveries of wheat than had been generally looked for on the first delivery day under September contracts had a bullish effect on the market today. Wheat opened ¼@⅝c higher, with moderate buying later helping to hold prices up. Corn, too, had a firmer appearance with some short covering in September. There were no receipts of corn on the current month contract.

The opening quotations were ⅜@⅝c higher for future months, with September at ⅝@1⅛c advance. September and December date were a little easier at the outset but hardened in the early dealings. Provisions were unsettled, September lard starting 7@15c under Friday's close.

Opening prices today: Wheat—Sept. 1.10¾@1.11, Dec. 1.16¼@1.16½, Mar. 1.21¾, May 1.23½@1.23⅝; Corn—Sept. .94⅞@.95⅛, Dec. .75⅛@.59¾, Mar. .77¾, May .80; oats—Sept. .38¼@.38⅜ (new), Dec. .40½ (new), Mar. .42, May .44⅝.

Wheat closed firm ¼ to 1⅛ higher; corn firm ⅛ to 1c up oats steady, unchanged to ¼c higher and provisions irregular, lard up 10 to 12c and bellies up 10c with ribs down 10c.

NATURAL GAS PIPE LINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—A $10,000,000 pipe line to pass natural gas from the Louisiana fields to Memphis, Tenn., is proposed by the Memphis Natural Gas Company, organization of which has just been announced here. The project calls for 210 miles of pipe line, with a daily capacity of 60,000,000 cubic feet. The gas would be sold by the pipe line company to distributing service corporations in Memphis and in the inervening territory in Mississippi and Arkansas.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association shows: Total surplus and undivided profits unchanged; net demand deposits (average) $62,173,000 increase; time deposits (average) $4,863,000 decrease; clearings in week ending Sept. 1, $6,610,334,662; clearings in week ended Aug. 25, $5,501,295,285; clearings this day, $1,538,758,223.

AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS

The American Railway Express Company reports net income of $1,086,704, equal to $3.12 a common share, in the first half of 1928, a slight decrease from the first half of last year, when net income was $1,101,432, or $3.17 a share.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

The cotton, rubber, cocoa and sugar exchanges and the cottonseed oil trade of the Produce Exchange took a special holiday today in connection with the Labor Day week-end.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The cotton market is closed today on account of a holiday.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1—Answering inquiries in regard to reports surrounding the sharp advance in Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. common shares, President B. H. Hupp said: "There is no merger or other change now being considered by the company. Neither do we expect to increase the dividend in the near future. I do not know of any justifiable reason for the big advance."

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Stocks Rise Despite High Call Money Rates—Crop Outlook Good

An interesting phase of the financial situation this week is seen in the action of the New York stock market during a period of high call money rates.

The opinion has been widely expressed that the long bull movement in stocks was based primarily upon easy credit conditions.

The present upturn in security prices, however, has had little support from the money market. Heavy requirements for commercial use are impending, and this week has been one in which month-end needs might be expected to produce a stringency. The average rate for call loans has been between 7 and 8 per cent.

Despite these facts, stock prices have shown a decided inclination to mount to unprecedented levels. Speculative interest has been quickened, and daily totals of nearly 4,000,000 shares again have been brought into vogue.

While credit conditions apparently do not justify the prevailing cheerfulness in security markets, most of the news on industry and trade is favorable.

One of the bright spots is the situation for crops. After some doubt about the yield had been expressed earlier in the year, and the Department of Agriculture had forecast a rather lean year, weather for growing improved. The biggest harvest of corn and wheat in several years is expected for the United States. The cotton crop is expected to be 10 per cent above last year. Other crops, with a few exceptions, are doing well.

Motor and Steel Trades

Orders for automobiles are being received by manufacturers at a rate reported to be about 102 per cent of capacity, and, with a quickening of activity the year promises to be one of the most profitable ever experienced by motorcar builders.

The demand for steel is active, much buying being evident in the face of advancing prices, so that the trend in the last week or two has been strengthened considerably. Not only the finished product, but raw materials also have displayed a firmer tone. Pig iron advances are reported general.

This week has been notable in the steel trade for a new buying movement in the Chicago district. While, during the last few weeks, the Pittsburgh district has been at a decided advantage over the Chicago area in regard both to operating rate and new business developing, it seems now that the latter section of the country is about to benefit from the large-scale consumption of steel throughout the industrial field.

Operating incomes of 69 railroads reporting for July show an aggregate gain of $8,492,000 over July last year, much of which apparently reflects reductions in operating expenses since combined gross increased only $2,250,000. The prospects for fall traffic are favorable.

The statistical position of copper continues to improve. Reports this week were of unusually low reserves of stocks and an increasing domestic and foreign demand.

Wholesale trade is making a favorable showing as compared with a like period last year. Department store sales show increases. Sales of chain stores for July show a smaller increase over last year than did those of June.

Bank Clearings Gain

The dollar volume of business, measured by check payments, was smaller in the week ended Aug. 25 than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week of last year, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce.

Wholesale prices were slightly below the previous week but higher than in the corresponding week of 1927.

Bank clearings in the United States totaled $9,361,688,000, a gain of 1.9 per cent as compared with those of last year.

New high records have been made day after day in this week's New York stock market. Copper stocks moved forward as a group, several issues reaching new highs for the year. Anaconda touched the highest point recorded for that stock in the last 10 years.

Practically every group participated to some extent in the advance. Profit taking developed periodically, but for every setback that occurred new buying support was quickly provided.

Call money was in plentiful supply at the prevailing high rates. Funds from abroad and from Canada were reported to have been attracted to Wall Street. Loans were made in the outside market somewhat below official rates.

The bond market was dull. Some improvement was noted as reflective of the trend of stocks.

Public Service of New Jersey 4½s and Anaconda 7s were prominent issues, both of which made wide gains.

United States Government obligations made more noticeable improvement than for some time.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $9,927,000, ascompared with $9,573,000 last week and $109,137,000 in the corresponding week of 1927.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET MORE ACTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 1—The volume of business in the local cloth market this week was greater than for any week in several months.

Buying has been mainly for spot and nearby delivery, buyers being reluctant to trade beyond their immediate needs, pending the Government's cotton report next week. Local brokers are of the opinion that a marked increase in buying is due to follow the Government report, and a change in prices is expected to ensue with large buying orders.

The fairly large volume of sales made this week was due to the wide variety of styles involved rather than to heavy demand on any particular style. Prices have held conspicuously firm. No changes are reported on any style since a week ago, but it is probable nevertheless that scattered business was done at a slight variance in quotations.

Improved inquiry has been noted for both sateens and broadcloth. The 38-inch 110x68s, have been the most sought for, with the market in this material being fairly well cleaned at 11¾ cents. The 4:37s have sold moderately at from 10⅞ to 11 cents, and the 4:70s in some volume at from 9⅞ to 10 cents.

Trading in the wider print cloth constructions has been for the most part on the following styles: 44-inch 48-square, 6:40s, at 7½c; 44-inch 44x40s, 7:25s, at 6¼c; 38½-inch 64x60s, at 8¼c and 38½-inch 60x48s, at 7¼c.

Current quotations on standard cloth constructions are as follows: 38½-inch 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-inch 56x44s, 6⅜c; 27-inch 64x60s, 6¼c; 27-inch 56x52s, 5⅜c; and 25-inch 56x44s, 4½.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	91
Certainteed 5½s '48	92½	92½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O 4½s '92	99	99
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	73½	73½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	85¾	85½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77⅛	76¾
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	94¾	94½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	108½	108½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	104¾	104⅜
Chi & Nw 7s '30	103¼	103¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98½	98½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	87	87
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94¾
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	98¾	98½
Clev CC&StL 6s '41	100½	100½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	100	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	79	78½
Container Corp 6s '46	101	101
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	95	95
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105⅞	105½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	103¾	103¾
Am Gas 6½s	98½	98½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103⅜
Am T & T col 4s '29	99	99
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¼	104⅛
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104½	104
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	107
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	99¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104⅛	104⅛
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¼	105
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	136	134½
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	132	131½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	102	101⅞
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅞	91⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93¼	93
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	88½	88½
Atch T&SF 4s	98¼	98⅛
Atch T&SF 4s	94	94
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	93¼	93¼
Atl Coast LL&N col 4s '52	90	90
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77¾	77¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅛	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	93	93
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92½	92½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	92⅝	92⅝
BO rfg 5s '95	101⅝	101⅝
B&O 5s series D	101½	101½
B&O 6s '29	108½	108½
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	106⅞	105
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	91⅝	91¼
Belding Han 6s '36	91⅞	91⅞
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99¾	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	100¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	68½	68
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅜	98¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	105	105
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93	93
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	90⅞	90¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅝	97⅝
Can North 4½s	116½	116½
Can North sf 7s '40	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	87½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98¼	98¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94	93½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103¾	103¾
Den Gas&Elec 5s '51 sta	100¼	100¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90	90
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	90½	90½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	107⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98½	98⅜
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
Duke-P Power 6s '66	105¼	105¼
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	100½	100½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	97	97
Erie gen 4s '96	84⅜	84
Erie 5s '67	95½	95¼
Erie 1st con 7s '30	103¼	103¼
Fed Lt&Trac 5s '42	96½	96½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	84½	84½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102¼
Geo & Ala RR 5s	87½	87
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107¼
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '38	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97½	97
Great Northern 7s '36	112⅞	112⅝
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	90	89
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	88⅞	88⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99	98⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	99⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	89⅞	89⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99¾	99¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	92¼	91½
Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	91	91
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91	91
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100½	100⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98	97⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	79	78½
Inte Cement Corps 5s '48	96½	96½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	106¼	106¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	93¾	93¼
Int Paper 6s '55	102½	102½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	86½	86½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94½	94½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99¼	99¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103¼	103¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87½	87½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	97	97
Loew's Inc 6s '41 war	113	112
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
L&N uni 4s '40	95⅛	95⅛
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104⅞	104⅞
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105½	105⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97¾	97¾
McCall's C 5s rfa	104⅜	104⅜
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105	105
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	16¼	16
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99¾	99¾
Mo KK & T 4½s '78	93½	93½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '37	104¼	104½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	78⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¾	99¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	104	104
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86½	86½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	60	60
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98	98
Nat Rad 6½s '47	88¾	88¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	17	17
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100¼	100¼
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	97¼	97¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	98¼	98¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¼	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101¼
N Y Dock 4s '51	84⅞	84¾
N Y Edison 5s '44	104⅞	104⅞
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	81	80⅞
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	103	103
NY Ry inc 6s '65	23⅞	23
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	86¼	86¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	47½	47½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105⅞	105⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	85⅝	85⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103⅞	103⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¾	66½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	91¼	91¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	98	98
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	112¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¾	100¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¼	105¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅝	98
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	99¾
Pac Gac & Elec 5s '42	101¾	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅛	103⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¾	102¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅜	100
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	80	79¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	96	95½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99⅞	99⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106⅜	106⅜
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110¼	110⅛
Penn R R col 7s '30	103¼	103⅛
Pere Marq 5s '56	107¼	107¼
Phil Co 5s '67	98¾	98
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	94	94
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	107	107
Postal Tel Cable 5s	94	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96	96
Pub Svc 4½s	140¾	140¾
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	140¾	139½
Read rfg 4½s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47	95⅞	95⅝
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	101	101
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103	103
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	98¾	98¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	88¼	87⅞
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¼	90
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101¼	101¼
St L S W con 4s '32	95¼	95¼
San Ant & Ar 1st 4s '43	89½	89½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103	102¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58	58
Seabd A L con 6s '45	8	77
Seabd & Roan 4s	98	98
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅜	95
Shell Union 5s '47	97⅞	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	84½	84½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	97⅝	97⅝
Simms Pet 6s '29	101	100½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	102	102
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅛	101¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	98
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅜	103¾
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅜	99⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93	92⅞
So Pacific 4½s '68	97¼	97
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	89	89
So Ry gen 4s '56	88¼	88¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	114⅜	114⅜
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	102⅞	102⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¼	106¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¼	100⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¼	102¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95⅜	95⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92	91⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '68	97¼	97¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	88⅛	88
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101½	101½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96	96
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107	107
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100	99¼
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	83	83
Va Ry 5s '62	105¼	105¼
Wabash 4½s '78	91⅛	91⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	99½	99½
Wabash 5½s '75	103⅞	103¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	106	106
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103½	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	80⅛	80⅛
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¼	98¼
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102
Western Un col 5s '38	103¼	102¾
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103	102¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	100
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102½	102
Youngstown 5s	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug31	Last Aug30
3½s '47	99.14	99.14	99.14	99.14	99.18
1st 4¼s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	101.00
4th 4¼s'38	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.4
4th 4¼s rg	101	101	101	101	101.00
US 3⅜s '43	99.4	99.4	99	99.4	98.31
US 3¾s '56	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.30	....
US 4¼s '52	112	112	111.25	112	111.30

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94⅞	94⅞
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	97	97
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	94	94
Antioquia 7s C	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅛	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅞	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¾	99½
Australia 4½s '57	89	89
Australia 5s '55	97⅜	96⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100½	100⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅜	104⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅞	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅞	110⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	104	104
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	98¼	98
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105⅝	105½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100½	100½
Brazil 6½s '26	96	95⅝
Brazil 6½s '27	95¾	95⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	109	109
Brisbane 5s '57	92⅜	92⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	85	85
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	98⅞	98⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61	94¼	94¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98⅜	98⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	105
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	94⅛	93
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97½	97½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	94¼	94
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	94¼	94⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	94¼	94
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	91	90½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	89	89
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Coph'n Tel 6s '50	100	100
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	96¾	96¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	101⅞	101⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	102¾	102¾
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	100	100
Cundi 6½s	91½	91
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	109½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deut Bk 6s ct	97¾	97¾
Dresden 7s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Est R R Co 7s '64	103½	103⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	97	97
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98¾	98⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105½	105½
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	107	107
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114⅝	114⅛
Germ 7s '49	106⅜	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	91⅞	91¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	90½	90½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	89⅞	89½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99¼	99¼
Germ G E 6s '48	93¾	93¾
Germ G E 7s '45	103	103
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	99	99
Greek 7s '54	99	99
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Hungary Mun 7s '46	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96¼	96¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97¼	96¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102	101¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100⅛	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Mex 4s small A '10	24½	24½
Merid 7s	99	99
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92½	92½
Mtg Bk Col 7¼s '47	93	93
New So Wales 5s '58	94½	94⅜
Nord Deut 6s	93½	93½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	101⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97
Norway 5½s '65	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102½	102½
Mtg Bk Col 7s '46	94	94
Panama 5s rct	94⅝	94⅝
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	99¼	99¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103¼	103¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s	96	95⅝
Paulista Ry 7s '42	102	102
Pernambucbo (State) 7s '47	94½	94
Peru 6s '60	90¼	90¼
Poland 8s '50	100	99⅞
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	106¾	106¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	96	95¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	108	108
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	98⅛	98
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93¼	93¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	111	111
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	98	98
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106¼	106
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	100¾	100¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104⅞	104¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	98	98
Silesia Elec Corp 7s	99	99
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103¾	103⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103¼	103¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92½	92½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99¼	99
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	91¼	91
UK Gt Br&I 5½s '29	118¼	118¼
UK Gt Br&I 5⅛s '37	104¼	104¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	92½	92½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98⅞	98
Vienna 6s	88¼	88¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96	96

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO
(Figures in Mexican Currency)

	1928	1927
June gross	9,618,900	9,262,845
Bal af exps	1,473,979	174,668
6 mos gross	58,385,588	55,773,089
Bal af exps	8,237,767	3,489,808

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Sept. 1—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) are as follows:

	Aug. 25	Aug. 18
Gold	30,361,000	30,269,000
Sight bals abroad	14,064,000	13,567,000
For exch loaned	5,439,000	6,153,000
Negot bills bought abroad	17,173,000	16,916,000
Bills disc and advs	5,322,000	4,304,000
Com bills, France	3,306,000	2,199,000
Adv agst securities	1,938,000	2,005,000
Negot bonds of sinking fund	5,930,000	5,930,000
Circulation	60,319,000	60,553,000
Creditor cur accts	17,390,000	15,383,000
Cur accts and deps	6,697,000	6,369,000
Ratio	39.89%	39.86%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

VIRGINIA CAROLINA CHEMICAL

The report of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 1928, shows net profit of $2,510,702 after expenses, depreciation, depletion and provision for doubtful accounts, equivalent after deducting 7 per cent prior preference dividends and allowing for dividend requirements on the 6 per cent cumulative participating preferred stock, to 68 cents a share earned on the outstanding 486,700 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with a net loss of $219,853 in the preceding year.

ATLAS PLYWOOD EARNINGS

For the year ended June 30, 1928, Atlas Plywood Corporation earned $280,408, after all charges and federal taxes. These earnings, which include only two months' earnings of the Empire Manufacturing Company and 10 months' earnings of the Otis Allen & Son Co., both acquired during the year, were equivalent to $5.48 a share on 51,136 shares of no-par value, the average amount of stock outstanding during the fiscal year.

TORRINGTON CAPITALIZATION

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 1—The Torrington Company of Maine, which controls the Torrington Company of Connecticut, in a letter to stockholders proposes a reduction of its capitalization from $11,000,000 to $7,000,000. This will be done through retirement of the 40,000 outstanding shares of preferred stock and 120,000 shares of common stock which have never been issued.

ECONOMY GROCERY STORES

Economy Grocery Stores Corporation reports for the year ended June 30, 1928, net income after all charges, including taxes and depreciation, of $145,049, equivalent to $1.45 a share on 100,000 shares of no-par stock. This compares with net for the year ended June 30, 1927, of $146,230 or $1.46 a share.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Money today was 3⅝ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4¼ per cent; three months, 4 1/16 per cent.

HIGHER COSTS FOR DEPARTMENT STORES SHOWN IN SURVEY

The final report of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research on expenses and profits in department stores and specialty stores for 1927 reveals increased expenses in ratio to net sales for department stores with sales of more than $1,000,000 and for both department and specialty stores with sales below $1,000,000.

The only group that showed a lower total expense percentage for 1927 as compared with 1926 was that of specialty stores with sales of more than $1,000,000. This was also the only group to improve its profit showing for 1927 over 1926.

As a general group, department stores with sales of more than $1,000,000 suffered a reduction in percentage of net profit; department and dry goods stores with sales less than $1,000,000 were unable to increase the low net profit ratio which they showed for 1926; and specialty stores with sales below $1,000,000 exhibited a sharp decrease in net profit.

The study showed that faster turnover contributes to larger profits, this result being commonly attained not by higher gross margin, but primarily because of lower operating expenses.

Improved methods of sales planning, and budgeting expenses on the basis of conservatively attainable sales plans should do much to aid in reducing expenses.

LOWER ACCEPTANCES IN LINE WITH BILL MARKETS IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Lower rates in the bill market came as a surprise in financial circles because the market has been experiencing some neglect on the part of bankers and other buyers by reason of higher money rates obtainable for collateral loans.

However, in the last few days there has been a better inquiry for bills, especially from abroad and by corporations who are seeking to put some of their spare funds into more liquid investments.

So far as can be ascertained, the lower rates result from conditions strictly confined to the bill market. When rates were previously increased in July as a result of higher rediscount rates, the New York acceptance market was thrown completely out of line with respect to bill markets in London and Amsterdam.

The result was that a large volume of acceptance financing, which had practically become domiciled here, went abroad so that the last survey of acceptances outstanding in this market showed a drop of approximately $50,000,000 in volume from the June outstanding and it is believed that since the end of January fully as much business has been lost to the American acceptance market.

The London asking-rate on 90-day bills has been sagging for several weeks, but owing to an agreement between London discount houses and the Bank of England authorities, the rate has been pegged at 4¼ per cent. Present rates on 90-day bills in New York while ¼ of 1 per cent above the London rate are sufficiently interesting to hold business on this side.

A further reductioin in bill rates of ⅛ of 1 per cent is generally expected.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	7½%	7½%
Commercial paper	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Customers' loans	5¼@5½	5¾@6
Collateral loans	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Year money	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	6	6
Four to six months	6	6

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	58⅜c	58⅜c
Bar silver in London	26 1/16d	26 1/16d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$79,000,000	$1,538,000,000
Year ago today	72,000,000	
Balances	28,000,000	131,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	
Exchgs for wk	396,000,000	6,608,000,000
Bals for week	167,000,000	669,000,000
F. R. bk credit	24,981,599	101,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 day	4⅝@4½
60 day	4⅝@4½
90 days	4⅝@4½
4 months	4¾@4⅝
5 months	5 @4⅞
6 months	5 @4⅞

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6½
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅜
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	4
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85	$4.84 11/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 9-32	4.85 1/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0390 1/16	.0390½	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0523⅞	.193
Germany—mark	.2381	.2382½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1409⅞	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2667½	.2669	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0120	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4006	.4009¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743¾	.1743¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2667	.2669	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.4050	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061⅜	.0061⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1662	.1661½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925¾	.1925¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.5004	.5004	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6462	.6487⅞	*
India—rupee	.3638	.3638	.4866
Japan—yen	.4563	.4975	.50
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4215	.4214	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1192	.1195	.3245
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9875	.9875	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0235	1.0235	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1930	.1930	.1930
North America			
Caanda—dolar	1.00 3-32	1.00 3-32	1.00
Cuba—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4400	.4400	.4985

*Par unsettled.

BUSINESS FAILURES

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Business failures in the United States this week totaled 389, compared with 377 failures last week and 344 this week a year ago, R. G. Dun & Co. reports. The week's total, however, is substantially under the 404 two weeks ago, and the total for the latest month is 1723, a slight decrease from the corresponding period a year ago, when the total was 1756.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s August sales totaled $17,007,642, compared with $13,825,103 in August, 1927. For the first eight months the total is $127,552,116, compared with $118,068,029 in the corresponding period of last year.

WHEAT BOUGHT ON SETBACKS AT CHICAGO

Commission Houses Take Advantage of Declines—Spot Corn at Premium

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Heavy covering by shorts on a market that was temporarily oversold gave wheat prices a sharp recovery the forepart of the week.

Following a subsequent decline there was again a rally denoting quiet absorption of wheat on the setbacks by commission houses.

Local sentiment continues almost unanimously bearish, but the short sellers do not succeed in starting any serious liquidation.

The open interest in September and in the entire wheat market was reduced about 7,000,000 bushels the last few days, due largely to covering by September shorts, and liquidation by longs. The opening interest is still about 112,000,000 bushels however, which is large.

The bear news still emanates largely from Canada, where in spite of some frost damage a crop of better than 500,000,000 bushels is estimated by conservative interests. This indicates a tremendous surplus in North America. Canada naturally dominates the export market.

North American clearances were 11,256,000 bushels for the week, which will mean a further big reduction in the huge stocks of old Canadian wheat which have been such a bugbear to the trade for several months. Fort William and Port Arthur stocks have been pretty well shipped out, leaving a clear way for the new crop movement.

Some of the spring wheat reports indicate smaller yields than were expected, and there has been some delay in threshing due to bad weather, so that the movement has been smaller so far than last year, although the crop is earlier. The United States export trade has been slow, but cash prices hold fairly steady. No large deliveries were expected on September contracts owing to the discount under December.

Local owners of cash corn, who paid for the grain early in July, own the bulk of the United States visible, and are gradually getting rid of their load, being the principal course of supply for the rest of the country.

The most remarkable feature of the corn situation is that with the big premiums for spot corn, and the great premium September holds over the December, there is so little old corn coming on the markets.

This apparently is the best evidence that stocks are in reality scarce, as with a good crop practically made this year, there would be little reason to hold back old corn.

Some new corn is being sold for export, and Argentine advices indicate that supplies in that country will be comparatively small by the end of the calendar year, while European crop prospects are poor, the features being favorable for a good business in United States corn for export. The bulk of the corn crop is expected to be matured by Sept. 15.

TEXAS TO COMPETE AGAINST WORLD ON QUALITY OF SHEEP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 1—The sheep business in Texas has reached the point of challenging the world in competition on quality. Recognition of what might be termed the maturity of this business is seen in the removal of all "closed" classes of the Texas State Fair Oct. 6-21, for the first time in its 42 years of exhibitions. This means that Texas sheep must compete with the entries of the world, whereas the liberal premiums provided by the fair in former years were confined to the Texas breeders.

Half a century ago attempts to raise sheep, first undertaken on a large scale in western Texas, were resisted by the cattle industry because of the division of free pasture. Against this opposition the industry grew until Texas now has by far more sheep and goats than any other state in the Union, and more than half of all the goats in the United States. The State produces three-fourths of all American mohair.

The wool and mohair production in Texas exceeds a valuation of $15,000,000 annuallyy. A friendly rivalry between cattle men and sheep breeders for the production of finer animals has replaced the feuds of former days.

Opening of the State Fair competition to the world is expected to stimulate further improvement of Texas breeds.

DIVIDENDS

Warner, Quinlan Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Canadian Bakeries Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 10.

United States Electric Light and & Power declared the quarterly dividend, coupon No. 7, due Sept. 1 on the trust certificates, series A, payable at the rate of 51 cents a share with an accrual to the reserve fund of $25.27 a unit, bringing the total in reserve to $162.37 a unit. A dividend of 58.83 cents was paid June 1 on coupon No. 6.

Southern California Edison declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the original preferred and 34⅜ cents on the 5½ per cent preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Ewa Plantation Company of Honolulu declared an extra dividend of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Grinnell Manufacturing Co. passed the regular quarterly dividend due at this time. The previous quarter's dividend was also passed. In the first quarter $1.50 was paid.

Belgian National Railways declared a dividend of $4.14 on the participating preferred American shares, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 10.

First National Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Eastern Texas Electric Co., Stone & Webster properties, declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co. declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Life Savers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Brazilian Traction declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

ARMOUR & CO. OUTLOOK

F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co., sailing on the S. S. Olympic for Europe, says the meat-packing business is good with the banner months of the fiscal year just ahead and prices at levels which include profits. He sees every reason to be cheerful about the outlook.

TO OFFER CHILEAN ISSUE

LONDON, Sept. 1—It is reported in financial circles that Rothchilds will offer Tuesday £2,000,000 6 per cent Chilean bonds at 95½, interest payable semi-annually in March and September, besides $16,000,000 of the bonds in New York.

RADIO

BRITISH RADIO CABLE MERGER REPORT GIVEN

American Interests Now Being Watched Anticipating Similar Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Specific details of the giant cable-radio merger proposed to the British Parliament and the Empire Governments have been received by the Department of State and Department of Commerce in reports from their London offices. Communications officials of both government agencies are evincing keen interest in the British deevlopment, in view of its commercial and strategic importance.

At the same time, they are keenly interested in the movement in the country to merge the Radio Corporation of America with either the International Telephone and Telegraph company, which recently acquired the Postal Telegraph and Mackay cable interests, or the Western Union. They state they do not expect this to happen, however, unless the radio law is changed by Congress.

As to the necessity or desirability of a giant merger in this country to meet the British merger, they are unwilling to comment. It was pointed out, however, that the two Mackay radio and telegraph companies incorporated recently for operation on the Atlantic and Pacific will soon be an important factor in transoceanic radio communication, having obtained a sufficient number of wavelengths from the Radio Commission to proceed with the development of an extensive radio system paralleling its cables or reaching to places where no cable services are available.

The British Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference proposed, according to a report from Commercial Attaché William E. Cooper at London, to organize a large private communications company which will acquire the assets of the Eastern and Associated Cable companies and the Marconi companies, to purchase the Imperial cables across the Atlantic, the Pacific cables now controlled by the Pacific Cable Board and the West Indies system, and to lease on long term the beam radio stations of the British Post Office. The estimated capitalization would be about $150,000,000.

Severe competition from the "beam" system is behind the projected merger, according to the reports. The radio has been cutting rates and taking much of the traffic away from the cables, it is stated. Some of the details of the British plan are outlined in a report from Alfred Nutting, of the Consulate-General at London, to the Department of State.

Radio Notes

"BOCCACCIO," an operetta by Franz von Suppe, will be presented by the United Light Opera Company through 20 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, Thursday night, Sept. 6.

This operetta was originally produced in 1879 and is one of the most beautiful examples of Von Suppe's work. The plot of "Boccaccio" concerns Pietro, the Prince of Palermo, who, in accordance with the wishes of his father, goes to Florence to marry Fiametta, daughter of the Duke of Tuscany. Fiametta, when a child, had been adopted by Lambertucci, a grocer, who was not aware of her noble birth. The Duke had caused her to be reared in this humble way for reasons of his own, intending to wed her to Pietro, to whom she had been betrothed in infancy.

Upon arriving in Florence, Pietro before presenting himself to the Duke and Fiametta, joins in several adventures with the Students. Boccaccio, a novelist and poet, who is disliked by the men of Florence for having ridiculed them in his novels, is deeply in love with Fiametta. Pietro is mistaken for Boccaccio, and is severely punished by the indignant Florentines. Later when Pietro is about to be solemnly betrothed to Fiametta, merely for considerations of state, Boccaccio, knowing that his affection for her is reciprocated, arranges a play which illustrates the follies of Pietro so strongly, that the latter surrenders the hand of Fiametta to him.

The United Light Opera Company's offerings are to be regular weekly features of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and may be enjoyed through the following stations: WABC, 2XE, WFAN, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WOWO, KMOX, KMBC, WSPD, WMAF, WICC, KOIL, WHK, WAIU.

Eugene Goossens, eminent young English composer and conductor, will be presented to radio listeners in a one-hour program of music radiocast from the Los Angeles studio through stations of the NBC System on Thursday, beginning at 7 p. m., Pacific standard time.

The honor of conducting the final group of concerts of the Hollywood Bowl season for this year was accorded Goossens in recognition of his great popularity in southern California, his sound musicianship, and his superlative conducting. Western radio auditors "met" Goossens on the last two Saturday nights when he conducted the Bowl orchestra during the radiocast of these "Symphonies Under the Stars."

Although Goossens began his musical career as a violinist in the Queen's Hall Orchestra at London when he was but 18 years old, he will be heard as a pianist on tonight's program. Assisting him will be Sylvan Noack, violinist, and Robert Hurd, tenor.

The program includes Mozart's Sonata in D Major for violin and piano, played by Noack and Goossens, a group of Goossens' songs sung by Hurd, three of his piano compositions which he will play, and Rachmaninoff's "Pierrot and the Lute," a tenor solo with violin obbligato.

The complete program follows:

Sonata in D Major .... Mozart
Group of Eugene Goossens' Songs
(1) Twilight
(2) Mandolins Softly Play
(3) Hymn of Praise
Group of Eugene Goossens' Compositions
(1) Children's Pieces
(2) Kaleidoscope
(3) Hurdy-Gurdy
Violin Solo
(a) Andante-Concerto .... Vivaldi
(b) Guitar .... Mozkowski
Tenor with Violin Obligato
(a) Ave Maria .... Kahn
(b) Pierrot and the Lute. Rachmaninoff
Finale-Sonata for Violin........ Goossens

This program will be radiocast through stations KGO Oakland and KFI Los Angeles for the full hour and through KOMO Seattle and KGW Portland from 7:00 to 7:30 o'clock.

A program of compositions by John Philip Sousa, veteran conductor and composer, will be played by the United States Navy Band, directed by Charles Benter, through the NBC System, Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at 7 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (6 o'clock, central daylight saving time).

Opening with the stirring march, "Stars and Stripes Forever," the band will play selections from "The Bride Elect"; the famous "Washington Post March"; "The Black Man," from "The Dwellers of the Western World," a suite; and "The Grand Promenade at the White House," from "Tales of a Traveler."

The United States Navy Band will be heard through WJZ, WRC, WBZ WBZA, WEBC.

George Tootell's "Manx Suite" will be played during the Maxwell House concert to be heard through the NBC System, Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (8:30 o'clock, central daylight saving time).

Manx, when applied to cats, means that they are minus tails, but reference to the encyclopedia reveals the fact that Manx refers to the Isle of Man, a beautiful little island in the Irish Sea, midway between England and Ireland. And so the suite which is to be a feature of this program is a collection of sketches written in tribute to the beauty of the Isle of Man. It includes three numbers, "Crag and Sea," "The Trysting Place" and "A Manx Wedding."

The Thirty Minute Men, exponents of the gentle art of jazz, will return to the air next Thursday night, Sept. 6, at 10:30 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, via 19 associated stations of the Columbia Brodcasting System. For their first radiocast after a short absence from the ether the Thirty Minute Men have chosen a group of well-known popular numbers to play in their very modern rhythmic style.

"By St. Lawrence Waters," is the tone picture to be presented by the River Choristers in their next radiocast through the NBC System, Thursday, Sept. 6, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

The "St. Lawrence Boat Song" opens the period as an appropriate introduction by the male octet. All the other selections are taken from the works of MacMillan and Gibbon, whose compositions reflect the atmosphere for this week's presentation.

This program will be heard through stations WEAF, WFI, WGY, WGR, WCAE, KSD, WTIC, WRC, KOA, WEEI, WOW.

"Shoes," by O. Henry, will be the Re-Told Tale to be heard through the NBC System, Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (7 o'clock, central daylight saving time).

The story, adapted for radio by Henry Fisk Carlton, and directed by Gerald Stopp, concerns the opening of a shoe store in the tropics, where heretofore foot covering had been limited to deerskin zapatos, or an occasional imported pair of slippers.

John de Graffenreid Atwood, United States consul at Coralio, and his assistant, Billy Keogh, answered a letter of inquiry when the thermometer registered 102 deg. in the shade, with remarkable consequences, resulting in the reappearance of Rosine, the girl Atwood tried to forget, and an avalanche of shoes to the amount of $4000 worth descending upon Coralie's township.

"Shoes" will be heard through WJZ, KDKA, KYW, KWK, WJR, WBZ and WBZA, WEBC, WHAM.

USE OF MAPLE RADIO FINISH IS DISCUSSED

Cabinets Based on Early New England Trend Follow This Design

An interesting sidelight on how thoroughly has been the trend in American home tastes toward the simpler elegance of our own Colonial period is reflected in some of the new radio models that have appeared this year.

Improvement in the design and appearance of radio cases long since brought the radio out of its seclusion in the closet or around the darkened corner and gave it a place in the room of refined appointments. Now we have reached the point where the housing of our receiving sets has become an important decorative note, conforming to our more seasoned views on home beauty, and declining longer to yield first place in attractiveness to tables and chairs, even though they may be the handiwork of some of the more heralded craftsmen.

An example of the changing trend is the appearance this year of the antique maple finish case, introduced in the Eveready radio set. This case, reminiscent of early New England style and workmanship, was fashioned to give in wood tones what has been attempted frequently with color—a dash of brightness and freshness for the room to relieve it from the tendency toward furnishings that are over-dark and over-heavy.

Maple was used by many early cabinetmakers as a rival for satinwood, the latter being imported from the Indies. While satinwood was beautifully adapted for inlays, maple finished with a slightly deeper tone and with a silky luster. The compactness of maple, which made fraying unlikely, stamped it as a desirable wood from the standpoint of the workman, and the rosy tinge and undulated grain, the latter at times taking unusual formations, made it desirable for its beauty. Often used for inlaying mahogany, it was more frequently employed for the entire cabinet, table or chair.

Maple furniture is identified with colonial New England and New York because the maple tree was indigenous to northern North America and was readily available. Farther down the coast it gave way to walnut and in the South largely to mahogany, which was imported from Cuba and the West Indies. It came into later use in Pennsylvania. Early American maple pieces are prized highly as antiques and are displayed often in a setting with darker furniture, where their clearness and lightness give a pleasing touch of freshness. Maple harmonizes with colonial interiors because of its close association with early America. It is spoken of sometimes as the wood of the Pilgrims.

As a complement to the maple radio case, a supporting table of maple finish with simple, graceful lines, has been built to harmonize with the cabinet. This combination discloses the extent to which the radio may be made an attractive piece of furniture, adding a pleasing touch rather than what otherwise might be a distinct clash to the well appointed room.

Although radio construction is still one of the latest of industries, already in the brief space of a few years, it is pointed out, has the receiving set passed the stages of crudenes and submergence as a distasteful object, through a period of gaudiness and imitiative design, to its present contour of simple, pleasing taste, conforming to a type of old furniture that has returned to set again the standard of American home art.

ELECTIONS IN ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (AP) — Reports from all over the country indicate that the Constituent Assembly elections were conducted without violence. The assembly will meet at Quito, Sept. 10, returning the country to a constitutional form of government in accordance with a recent proclamation by President Ayora.

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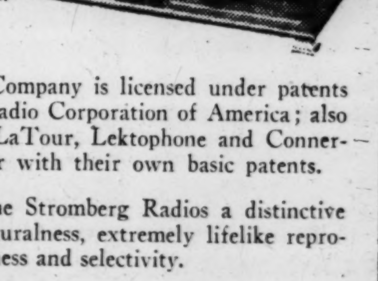

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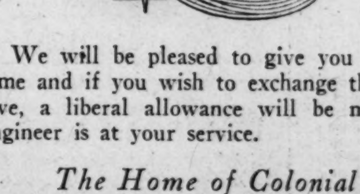

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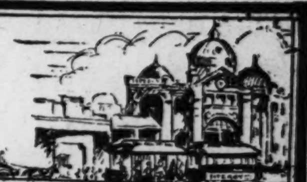

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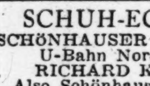

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CZECHS FACE TASK OF FINDING A NEW PREMIER

Dr. Svehla's Probable Retirement From Politics Opens Issue in Prague

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The problem as to who will succeed Dr. Svehla as Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia has now become of first importance in the future political developments of the Nation.

The past session's work has been to a large extent disorganized through the enforced absence of Dr. Svehla, whose great genius of leadership has hitherto succeeded in skillfully guiding a coalition made up of such varied elements. As it is probable that he will not return to active political life, or if at all, only in the rather distant future, the question of a successor must be faced.

At the moment, the Agrarians (Dr. Svehla's party) is the most powerful, but it has no outstanding leaders, and persistent rumors are heard as to the Socialists joining the Government in the near future. It is well known that they have been anxious for the opportunity for some time. But again, the Slovak and Czech Popular Parties—that is, the Clericals—who have not been on the most intimate terms in the past, are also said to be negotiating with a view to closer co-operation in the near future, so that the possibilities of strong coalition either way are hopeful. Hitherto, the Slovak Clericals have only been indifferent supporters of Dr. Svehla in Parliament.

The resignation of the Minister of Finance, Dr. Karl Englis, though not accepted by the President, has served to bring out in strong relief the differences existing between the Agrarian Party and himself on the subject of subventions to certain sections of industry and agriculture. Dr. Englis, who is in the Cabinet as a non-party man and an expert, disagrees with the Agrarian proposals to subvention the sugar interests as well as other agricultural branches which complain that they cannot meet foreign competition under present conditions. He maintains that this would endanger the stability of the state budget for the coming year, and refuses on economic grounds to support it. Dr. Englis' resignation, if it should take effect, will mean a loss of prestige to the present coalition in view of the great work which he has done to stabilize the currency and the trade market of Czechoslovakia.

An indication of the firm hold with which the ideal of Czech-German co-operation has been established among the general public is afforded by the sympathy felt toward Dr. Rosche, until recently leader of the German Nationalist Party in this state. Dr. Rosche has just resigned his position on the grounds that the present negativist policy of this party is both ineffectual as a defense of German rights in Czechoslovakia and not in the best interests of the party. An able leader, the Nationalists will lose much by his resignation, especially as evidence is not wanting that this policy of closer co-operation which he stands for is also finding more and more favor with the great German industrialists in this state, whom the Nationalists once claimed to represent.

McAll Re-elected Head of Organists

National Association Ends Five-Day Convention in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The five-day observance of the twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Organists ended here with a banquet at which Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia, and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Boston, were the guests of honor. An honorary membership in the association was presented Mr. Curtis for his services to music.

Reginald L. McAll of New York was re-elected president at the closing business session. Other officers re-elected were Willard I. Nevins of New York, secretary and director of publicity; Ernest F. White of New York, treasurer, and Herbert S. Sammond of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the executive committee.

Mrs. Bruce S. Keator and Dr. Clarence Dockerson, both of New York, were elected vice-presidents to succeed Percy B. Eversden of St. Louis, and T. Tertius Noble of New York, and Roland Diggle of Los Angeles was re-elected vice-president.

The recital of the day was given on the municipal organ, donated to Portland by Cyrus Curtis, by Charlotte Mathewson Lockwood, organist of the Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, N. J., and Adolph Streurterman of Cavalry Church, Memphis, Tenn.

Lincoln Preferred to Avoid Publicity

Autographed Letters Show How Campaign Methods Have Changed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—How presidential campaigning has altered since the days of Lincoln is illustrated in a series of autographed letters by the Civil War President which have just been acquired here by Gabriel Wells, rare book and autograph dealer.

One of the letters, marked "especially confidential," was written on June 19, 1860, just after Lincoln had received the Republican nomination. It repudiates a campaign biography which the publishers declared had Lincoln's authorization.

Although he aided in the collection of the material, he "authorized nothing," the letter declares, adding that in his "present position" he could neither "write nor speak a word for the public."

The letter adds that were he to "send forth a volume of hundreds of pages for adversaries to make points upon without end . . . the convention would have a right to reassemble and substitute another name" as their presidential nominee.

Electricity Users Increase Rapidly, Germans Report

Many Cities Rewire to Supply New Demand, Delegates to Canada Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Practically every important town and city in Germany has been rewired during the last three years in order to supply current to the enormously increased number of electricity users, according to four delegates representing the Illuminating Engineers Society of Germany, who have just arrived here on board the steamship Resolute of the Hamburg-American Line, to attend the International Illumination Congress in Toronto and Saranac Lake. They are Dr. Leopold Bloch, Prof. Marcello Pirini, Ludwig Schneider, and Wilhelm Wissmann.

"With new applications for connections being received at the rate of 1200 a week in Berlin alone, and a similar rush of applications to electric companies in every other important center in Germany, the country is entering into an electric era," said Mr. Wissmann. "Compared with some other countries, there was comparatively little electricity for household purposes used in Germany until three or four years ago.

"Improved methods of producing current had led to lower tariffs, and almost overnight, it seemed, the German public decided to displace gas and other illumination with electric current. This increased demand has had the effect of permitting even lower tariffs, due to quantity of current. Under present tariffs, which are 50 per cent less than the rates of a few years ago, electricity is the one important commodity in Germany that is sold at less than a pre-war rate."

Potomac Planning Aided by Virginia

Through Highway Will Link Shenandoah National Park With Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Virginia plans to co-operate with the District of Columbia in making both sides of the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Washington, attractive.

The Virginia State Highway Commission, in adopting the route of the Lee Boulevard across Arlington County, considered the plans of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to develop a greater capital.

This insures a through highway connecting Washington with the Shenandoah National Park. The Lee Boulevard section, witth a 200-foot right of way, starts at the Virginia terminus of the new Arlington Memorial bridge now under construction, along the Arlington reservation to Fort Myer, where it passes the high wireless towers and continues through new towns springing up as suburbs of Washington. After crossing historic Four-Mile Creek, it ascends the Fairfax Plateau paralleling Wilson Boulevard to the Alexandria-Leesburg Pike. This development of scenic highways will afford great relief to the congested roads leading from the capital.

The first section of the boulevard is expected to be completed when the Arlington Memorial Bridge is opened.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Stephen L. Cloud, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Alice M. Hyde, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. C. H. Barnes, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Walter W. Eastman, Lewiston, Me.
Mrs. Julia A. Rose, New York City.
M. A. Karaian, New York City.
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James P. Hornaday, Washington, D. C.
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Mrs. Adella A. Bartlett, Rockville, Conn.
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Annie Lewis Baker, Jonesville, Mich.
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Mrs. Gertrude Woodward, Cleveland, O.
Leslie W. Vonderau, Berea, O.
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Mrs. J. S. Mahan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Mrs. L. J. Wehle, Rochester, N. Y.
L. J. Wehle, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Bessie L. Snow, Rochester, N. Y.
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Mrs. John Kirk Shiem, Coral Gables, Fla.
Charles Shiem, Coral Gables, Fla.
John Shiem, Coral Gables, Fla.
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Mrs. Ruth E. Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Miss Jessie K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Miss M. Edith Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. C. Usher, Melbourne, Australia.
Miss Nadine Newton, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary H. Plaeser, Baltimore, Md.
J. Elma Ohlen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sophie De Bow, New York City.
Miss Dorothy De Bow, New York City.
Mrs. Julia Anderson, Cambridge, Mass.
H. D. Sammes, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. H. D. Sammes, San Francisco, Calif.

POLISH "PROGRESSIVES" WIN

CHICAGO (AP)—That wing of the Polish Nationalist Alliance termed the "Old Guard" lost a major point in its effort to gain control of the society and its $18,000,000 worth of assets when the "Progressives" elected Casimir Kowalski of Milwaukee chairman of the convention.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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FORMIDABLE TASK COMPLETED IN INDIA BY RUSSIAN EXILE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The monumental task of compiling a descriptive catalogue of the Persian manuscripts included in the collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has been completed after eight years' research by Wladimur Ivanow, a Russian scholar now living in exile in Calcutta. He was assistant keeper in charge of Islamic manuscripts at the Asiatic Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrograd, before the revolution in Russia, and fled from his country to India at the commencement of the Bolshevist era.

The complete catalogue consists of two bulky volumes, one dealing with the society's collection of old Persian manuscripts (it contains over 900 pages) and the second with the Curzon collection.

One difficulty the Russian scholar had to contend with was the absence of any clue to the date of many of the manuscripts. About a third of the total collection is undated. Although not in a very good state of preservation, the manuscripts form one of the largest and most interesting collections in India. Mr. Ivanow has now begun to catalogue the Arabic manuscripts in the possession of the Asiatic Society.

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(Continued)

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; Al maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Hollywood-Argyle Apartments 2017 N. Argyle
Singles, Doubles—Beautiful, New

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator garden adjoining, centrally located: R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

NIRVANA APARTMENTS, expressing hospitality and service; unique, spacious, exquisitely furnished; suit the most exacting. 1775 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. GL. 2192.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Genuine Louis XV writing desk; unusual opportunity; seen by appointment. Tel. Endicott 3945 (N. Y. C.)

ANTIQUES WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of antique furniture, mirrors, dishes, hooked rugs, etc. G. & H. ANTIQUE SHOP, 261 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON—8-room furnished apartment 2nd floor, adapted renting rooms; near Christian Science church; reasonable, quick sale; steam heated. Copley 5937-W.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A CHEERFUL home with excellent cultural contact and personal attention is offered to two or three physically handicapped children, 10 to 14 years; instruction in carving, wood working, modeling, needle work and designing taught with major school subjects; references exchanged. E. L. VOSE, 110 Front Street, Marblehead, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Boarding home, Christian Scientists preferred, in or near Belmont, Mass., for boy of 5 years attending Kenmore School. References exchanged. Box K-370, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR LEASE—A first-class, popular, year-round hotel of capacity for 60 guests wishes to lease its dining room and kitchen by the year to a high-grade chef. K-374, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

AUTO DRIVING LESSONS on your own car or car furnished. Tel. for appointment. Reading 0982, Reading, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2335-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BANKING, Insurance and Commercial Office positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rm. 501, Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Mansfield 7682.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral 8351, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.—A placement bureau for men and women seeking high-grade business positions; personal interviews only, 9-2.

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID — Women's club; part-time work. Apply MRS. KEAN, 61 East 86th St., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER, aged 45 to 50; must be refined, fond of children; pleasant room and surroundings. Jamaica Estates, Long Island. Phone MRS. SMITH, Republic 1836.

THERE are opportunities for service for maids and waitresses at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home. Apply giving experience and references to SUPERINTENDENT, 233 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire.

WOMEN AGENTS in every community to sell silken handie dusters in beautifully blended colors; ornamental and useful; commission basis; large profits and delighted interest by purchaser. For terms write HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER CO., 491 C St., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a moderate sized country boarding house desirably situated in New Jersey not far from New York; a good home and future prospects for one of experience and capability. Apply, giving full particulars to Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J.

YOUNG LADY, qualified to assist with group work, in private home for children. Tel. Cleveland 10242, Kew Gardens.

Local Classified

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF **George A. Giles** CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
"A GUARANTEE *of* SERVICE *and* FINE LIVING CONDITIONS"
689 Massachusetts Avenue University 0477-0478

BROMLEY COURT	LINCOLN HALLS	BURTON HALLS
84 Prescott Street Cambridge	11-15 Audubon Road Boston	10 Dana Street Cambridge
Near the Colleges	*Overlooking Fenway*	*Telephone in Each Suite*
Rents $60—$92.50	Rents $40—$100	Rents $50—$90
SEE JANITOR MR. McGRATH	SEE JANITOR MR. ROGERS	SEE JANITOR MR. CHRISTIAN

Above Buildings All Equipped with ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION
REFERENCES REQUIRED

Warren Apts., Brighton:—116-120-122 Warren Street
1, 2, 3, 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath; all modern conveniences; handy to cars; off Commonwealth Avenue; references required; rents $35-$60.

FOR RENT

New, Attractive Steam-Heated Apartments

Four and five rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.

14-64 Clearway Street
(FORMERLY DUNDEE STREET)
STREET ENTIRELY REBUILT

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
Office: 11 Clearway Street, Boston

BACK BAY, OFF BEACON ST.
HIGH-CLASS apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, tile kitchen and bath, shower, elevator, mahogany and gumwood finish; select tenants. Apply SUPT., 452 Audubon Rd. Back Bay 8822.

BOSTON—Sublet, unfurnished, extra large sitting room, 4 French doors opening on balcony overlooking lawn; dining room, large bedroom facing yard with trees, bath, kitchen with back prch, large closets, all outside rooms; quiet, sunny, convenient to Commonwealth Ave. and Beacon St. cars; immediate occupancy. See JANITOR, 518 Audubon Rd., Boston. Apt.; Tel. Kenmore 2405.

BOSTON, 490 Commonwealth Ave.—will sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Kenmore.

BOSTON, 10 Kenmore St.—Will sublet 3-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Wadsworth.

BOSTON, near Copley Square—Sunny six-room unfurnished apartment. Tel. Kenmore 5842 or Hubbard 8192.

DEDHAM

Located in Dedham Square, strictly new up-to-date small apartments to let; first-class fireproof building and modern in every way; fine train service, about 20 minutes' ride to Back Bay station; can be seen any day between 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. by calling Dedham 0108; Sundays Dedham 0918.
MRS. BERTHA A. PATENAUDE
Dedham, Mass.

90 FENWAY

8 large, outside, light and sunny rooms, reception hall, 2 baths. Large closets. Unobstructed view of Fenway. Elevator service. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Hub. 1050

114 FENWAY

5 large rooms and bath, all rooms outside. For rent from Oct. 1st. Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Hub. 1050

MIAMI, FLA., Merriam Apartment Hotel—2 and 3-room furnished apts., complete service; facing Bay Biscayne; ½ block Christian Science church and bus. 1866 N. Bayshore Drive.

MIAMI, FLA., Staplin Apts., 261 S. W. 12th St.—Attractive 4-room apartments, completely furnished, adjacent transportation, close in, all corner apartments; reasonable rates.

NEWARK, N. J., Lincoln Court, 735 High St.—3, 4, 5, and 6-room apartments, with all modern improvements, conveniently located. Rents reasonable.

NEWTON, MASS., 672 Center St.—Lower apartment, 7 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths, steam heat, residential section; American family adults; convenient to steam trains and trolley; bus passes door. Tel. Newton North 3434-W.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Germantown, Rittenhouse Terrace, 251 West Rittenhouse St.—1 and 2 rooms, bath, efficiency, refrigeration, maid service, etc. WILLIAM T. TURNER, Germantown 9358.

Queensberry Apartments
1-2-3 Room Suites—$35-$65
Apartments leased and obtained only through
Dwight M. Atwood owner
16 to 40 Queensberry Street
KEN-2769 Boston, Mass Res. ASP-0787

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

Packers, Movers, Storage, Shippers
ALLSTON DELIVERY & EXPRESS
Would appreciate a call from the readers on local and long-distance moving. Estimates cheerfully given. Van service, goods insured. Regent 4386. 1316 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass. MR. SHANKS, Mgr., Aspinwall 8476.

PAYING GUESTS

ROCK RIVER cottages, among Vermont hills, 16 miles from Brattleboro; quiet, homelike, ideal for rest; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk and cream; reasonable. MRS. MARY BALLOU, So. Newfane, Vt.

UNKEWAY HALL
Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
Beautiful grounds, spacious screened porches, every comfort for rest and study; easy commutation to New York. Babylon 111.

PIANO TUNING

Piano Tuning and Repairing
H. E. HAYDEN, Quincy, Mass.
Phone Granite 0441-R

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—Canvassers for business and personal Christmas greeting cards; unrestricted territory; send application by letter, together with references. W. E. WILLIAMS COMPANY, 307 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451

COME TO CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Use our auto service to select from a list of 500 suites for Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1; all prices, sizes, locations.
LOUIS F. CONANT & CO., University 7236.
CAMBRIDGE'S RENTAL CLEARING HOUSE

REAL ESTATE

Are You Interested in
A Larchmont Home?

We believe we have every worth-while listing of homes in Larchmont.
Write us for our list of special offerings
Prices $10,000 to $150,000
FRED'K P. BOEHM & CO.
Larchmont, N. Y.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

Cost $40,000. Now $8500

BEAUTIFUL HOME, sets 300 ft. back, high elevation, wonderful view of valley and hills, near smart town; 14 large rooms, parlor 18x32, archway to spacious dining room, 2 leaded glass china closets, butler's pantry, storage pantry, fine library, built-in bookcases, 3 fireplaces, modern kitchen, large chambers, billiard room, 2 baths, shower, quartered oak floors, stairway with balcony to third floor, beautiful black ash finish, heavy, 2-inch doors, glass knobs, steam heat, 10-ft. piazza across front, 2½ ft. sq. fieldstone piers, stone construction to 2nd floor, wood above; 250 acres land; growing timber should more than pay all carrying charges; most ideal for permanent or summer home or camp purposes; most imposing property; see photos.
CHAS. G. CLAPP CO.
Specialists in unusual properties
294 Washington Street, Boston

COTUIT—Following mortgagee's sale; fine old property, about 11,000 sq. ft.; well-built house and garage; corner Main St. and Piney Rd.; fine view harbor and sound. E. A. SOUTHER, Cotuit, Mass.

DUNEDIN, FLORIDA — 3-room furnished house and garage, large screened porch, all improvements, on paved street; large-sized lot; price $2500. Address Box 1474, St. Petersburg, Florida.

"Distinctive New England Homes"
Harris & Sprague (Inc.)
Founded 1877
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Main Office: Watertown
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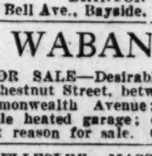
Branch: South Sudbury
Boston Post Road Tel. Sudbury 0136
Branch: Lexington
433 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lexington 0620

FOR SALE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.—2-family corner house, all improvements, garage, beautiful location; bargain. BONFIELD, 322 Central Avenue.

IF IT'S IN
"THE NEWTONS"
We Have It
Sales and Rentals
MAHLON W. HILL
REALTOR
1066 Centre St., Newton Centre, Mass.
Tel. Centre Newton 2330
Over 20 Years in Suburban Brokerage

OLD COLONIAL home, built 1830, modernized 1920, further improvements 1926; owner's business out of state, must sell or lease term of years; 2½ acres, shade and fruit; good heater and plumbing; 8 rooms; $12,000 or $75 per month; owner on premises next 10 days. 1355 Great Plain Ave., Needham, Mass.



SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

SHOREFRONT RESIDENCE
For sale or exchange Price $35,000
BRINTON C. BELL
4100 Bell Ave., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 2744

WABAN, MASS.

FOR SALE—Desirable English type home at Chestnut Street, between Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue; 8 rooms, 2 baths, double heated garage; owner moving to New York reason for sale. Centre Newton 1970.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—New English type 7 rooms; garage; modern, fine residential section, near square; price $12,000, terms. Builder, Aspinwall 0204.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Vacancy for 2 business girls in club of 8, with housekeeper; $12.50, including meals. Ask for MISS KEDDY. Regent 1207-J, evenings this week

N. Y. C.—314 W. 78 St.—Large rooms for two with private bath, board, $34; single rooms with board, $15-$17. Good table, comfortable home.

WANTED—Business parent with child (any age); private home on Long Island; loving care; excellent table; near schools, 30 minutes' commutation Penn. Station. Call Lynbrook 6255

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—In one of the most beautiful private houses on Beacon St. are two unusual rooms to rent; one on water side, 27 feet square, mahogany paneled and beamed, alcove fireplace, large closet and bath; the other, really two rooms with sliding doors between, fireplace in both; large room 27 by 18, smaller one same length, narrower, can be made into bath and bed or dressing room, making a delightful suite; other smaller rooms. Phone Back Bay 2525.

BOSTON, Beacon Street—Water side, two beautiful rooms, one 24 ft. square, other two-thirds as large, with or without private bath; never before rented; ideal for two persons wishing room together or for one. Other smaller rooms. Phone Back Bay 2525.

BOSTON The Cairns—Pleasant rooms, private home; permanent or transients; near Christian Science church. Hostess MADAME CAIRNS, 288 Commonwealth Avenue. Tel. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Transients by day or week; also housekeeping rooms. MRS. PENDEXTER, Copley 5117-R.

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant homelike atmosphere; house within four minutes' walk of Christian Science church. Tel. Copley 6813-M.

BOSTON, 329 Commonwealth Avenue—Very attractive rooms, table excellent; 2 rooms to let without meals, if desired.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, centrally located, near church; permanent or transient; privileges. Tel. Back Bay 0132.

BOSTON, MASS., 110 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant front room; nice outlook. Tel. Kenmore 1216.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 48 Winchester St.—Attractively furnished rooms in private home; lawn, piazza; 2 windows, large closets. Regent 3417-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two large, attractive, front, corner rooms, one with private bath; continuous hot water; 15 minutes to Park St. Regent 2985.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 10 Elm St.—Attractive rooms to rent, bath on each floor. Call before 10 or after 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—855 President St.—Large front room, twin beds; medium sized room. Near park and subways. Will give mother's care to child. Sterling 4565.

N. Y. C., 610 West 115th (3A)—Two beautifully furnished rooms, suitable two-three; bath; housekeeping; piano; private; reasonable. 9-5, Columbus 7300; evenings, TALBOT.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th, Apt. 12, Edgecombe 9441—Large, bright, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; quiet family; suitable for business man, every convenience.

N. Y. C., 124 Audubon Ave.—Large light room, privileges, convenient transportation; $7; business girl. Tel. evenings Washington Heights 4909.

NEW YORK CITY, 239 West 103d (2W)—Large, comfortable front bed-sitting room; kitchen privileges; also single; reasonable, attractive.

N. Y. C., 605 W. 112th — Sunshiny rooms, all transportation, Columbia district; references; $8-$10. Cathedral 4268, Apt. 64. DREW.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Sunny, cheerful; elevator, kitchen privileges; single; $7.50; $9. Phone mornings, Wash. Hts. 0309.

N. Y. C.—Cool double front room, near bath, southern exposure, twin beds, privileges, elevator, electricity; reasonable. Schuyler 8024.

NEW YORK CITY, 115th St. west of Broadway, vicinity Columbia; elevator; attractive; single-double; real home. Cathedral 9549.

NEW YORK CITY, 70 West 51st—One and two rooms furnished or unfurnished; light, attractive; also suitable for business.

NEW YORK CITY—Lovely rooms, homelike atmosphere, private home; rates reasonable. Phone mornings Bingham 1528.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 136th, Apt. 12—Comfortable, single, outside room, near bath; conveniences; $7.50.

N. Y. C., 532 W. 111th, Apt. 46—Exceptional singles, also double front "bedsitting" rooms; kitchen privileges.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY with some furniture of her own wants quiet room in Back Bay; can pay about $5 a week. B380, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—College student seeks room and breakfast in home; small rental where she may render services. Box B-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Young man desires position after school and on Saturdays; office or selling. CARL COWAN, 1646 North Dover St.

VIOLIN TEACHER wishes to teach 2 or 3 children in family, in exchange for board. J. L. S., 1629 West St., Utica, N. Y.

YOUNG married man, college education, experienced in credit work, desires change of position. X-87, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COLLEGE GIRL, thorough knowledge of French and Paris desires to work in any capacity for passage to France. B-379, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman, capable of supervising household, companion to children or adults; experienced shopper. K-305, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN as attendant companion to elderly person or one needing attention. Christian Scientist preferred. Free to travel. Box T-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS

KATHMERE INN
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
C. L. GEROULD, Prop.
Delightful for September and October. Coloring trees, on the water front. Water warm for bathing and good meals make everything attractive. Write for circular.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD
Meets the child's every need in music, teaching him to read rapidly, to analyze (understand), modulate and improvise. The late Sir Wm. Cummings called it "a God-given gift to humanity." Classes forming in Massachusetts: Watertown, Mrs. Grace Cummings, Fitchburg St.; Brookline, Mrs. Fletcher Copp, 31 York Terrace.

TO LET—FURNISHED

APARTMENT—Two large rooms, dressing room, bath, kitchen, 335 West 71st Street, New York City. Tel. Endicott 1706.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St., 2nd Floor—Overlooking church park; 3-room furnished apartment to let indefinitely, steam heat, elevator. Copley 5987-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Gentleman owning attractive apartment in Longwood would rent dining, living, bedroom, kitchen, to couple desiring pleasant home convenient to city. G. R. M., 58 Marshall St. Hancock 6865.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Select neighborhood, from Sept. 1, 5 rooms, beautifully furnished; every convenience. Tel. Regent 2773-W.

FOURTEEN rooms, completely furnished, electric range, refrigerator, etc.; spacious porches, lawns, heated garage; coal supplied; 30 miles west of Boston; commuters trains; state roads; $250 a month. Apply A. W. R., 153 Lincoln St., Hudson, Mass.

N. Y. C., 92nd St. & West End Ave.—Hotel Windermere, large room, twin beds, kitchenette, Frigidaire; $135; one year sub-lease. Call Tuesday and Sunday afternoons. Tel. Schuyler 6860.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—To let, furnished, desirable room in private home near Christian Science church; meals optional; references exchanged. 15 Randolph Rd., Tel. 5194-M.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. 438 Broadway, Winter Hill. Tel. Somerset 0913-J.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables, Carbon Paper • Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $5.00

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

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Herman Saks & Co
For Quality Silks
2nd Avenue at 18th St.

Have you seen the *NEW WINDOWS* at
LOUIS SAKS
Second Ave. at 19th Street

SMART LUGGAGE
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 Second Avenue
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

Many Smart Wares
In Our Gift Shop
CAHEEN'S
SECOND STREET

KODAK DEVELOPING FREE
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SUPPLIES-FRAMING
BROMBERGS
218 N. 20 ST. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CABLE SHELBY BURTON PIANO CO.
1816 Third Avenue
Pianos Victrolas Radios

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
BIRMINGHAM

Loeb's Specialty Shop
1909 THIRD AVENUE
MILLINERY
and Our
New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

BLACH'S Third Avenue at 19th Street
Apparel Outfitters for Men, Women and Boys
FOREMOST IN FASHION FAR MOST IN VALUE

"Where Cash Buys Better Values"
The LA SALLE, Inc.
Clothing Outfitters
1922-24 First Ave., Birmingham

CALL
ROBERTSON TIRE CO.
FOR TIRE SERVICE
Phone 3-3357
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
530 So. 21st St., Birmingham

Martha Vick
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
COSTUME FLOWERS
IN THE SILK SHOP
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"Repairs Done on the Day Ordered"
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RUBBER STAMPS AND PRINTING

LEASES SALES *APPRAISALS LOANS*
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Real Estate Agency Realtors
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Phone: Main 6980

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
20th Street and 3rd Avenue

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA

Birmingham — Hotel Tutwiler News Stand; Fifth Ave. and Twentieth St.; Greenwood Service Shop, 2035 Fifth Ave., North.
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 238½ South Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Peninsula Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; Britt's Magazine Store, 1839 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.
Orlando — McLaughlin's Drug Store, 9 West Church St.
Pensacola—Shepard's News Stand, 38 North Palafax St.; Barry's Shop, 4½ South Palafax St.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 3 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
Tampa—Florida News Stand, Franklin St.; Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Back to School for the Boys and Girls
—means many needs in clothing to fill.

To help you, Loveman's offers a skilled service and a complete array of wearables.

The children will like the style and attractiveness of the clothes we sell. Parents will appreciate the quality value, which assures longer wear and an utmost return for the money spent.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH and LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Elliott's Service Station
2600 AVENUE G
WOCO PEP
TIOLENE OIL
Washing—Doping—Polishing

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

For Desirable Used Cars
by
Drennen Motor Car Co.
SEE
E. A. SHEDD
Ensley Division

The French Bootery
Paris at your Feet
219 North 19th Street

Martin Flowers
INC.
Flowers of Distinction
FIVE POINTS
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Standard Ice Co.
8TH AVENUE AND 22ND STREET NORTH
Dial 7-3972
Watch for the Cream Wagons
Purest Ice and Surest Service

Birmingham's Favorite Dessert
"HIGHLAND"
All Cream Ice Cream
at all
HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO. STORES

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"

Fuel for Every Purpose
Prices lower than you expect for quality and service furnished.
WITTICHEN COAL & COKE COMPANY
Phones 3-9145 and 3-2266

Wittichen Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
Finest Moving Equipment in City
Phone 3-9145 2329 1st Avenue No.

FOOTWEAR STYLE CENTER OF BIRMINGHAM
DON'T ASK FOR YOUR SIZE — Rich's 1912 FIRST AVE — ASK TO BE FITTED
ONLY GOOD SHOES
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Marinello Beauty Salon
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
Expert Marcelling, Permanent Waving
1921½ Third Avenue
Phone 3-3231
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Electrick Maid Bake Shop
Something New in Bakery and Delicatessen
FIVE POINTS Phone 7-5871

"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen
Soda Fountain Lunches
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Lung Fish

The Australian lung fish, the air-breathing fish which is found in certain rivers in Queensland, is unique in the fish world, with its blunt head and body of uniform thickness from the back of the head to the flattened tail, although other examples of lung fish are found in West Africa and the Amazon River.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: A western college is going to establish a chair of humor. If Will Rogers is to occupy it, it will have to be called a saddle.

Land Surface

If the land surface of the earth were divided among the inhabitants each one would receive about 20 acres.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A farmer in Kentucky has raised a crop of white blackberries. They are probably as authentic as white blackbirds.

German Thrift

That prosperity is again developing in Germany is evidenced by the recent increase of savings banks deposits in six months by $319,000,000.

Louisville Courier-Journal: German chemist has perfected a means of making sugar out of sawdust. What will the breakfast food manufacturers say to this?

Canadian Coinage

The present Canadian coinage was introduced in 1858, though British, French, American, and Spanish coins were legal tender until 1871.

Portland Oregonian: The charge that our Olympic athletes were overfed on the voyage over may be, as it purports to be, an alibi, but then, too, it might be propaganda from the steamship steward's department.

"Windy City"

Chicago is asking where it gets the title of "the windy city." Last year New York had an average wind velocity of 16 miles and Chicago 12 miles.

Ocean Herald: It's all the same to the merchant. The poor man pays a little each month for six months, and the rich man waits six months to pay.

World Going Dry?

The average export of 80,000 casks of wine from Oporto, Portugal, declined last year to 26,000 casks.

Detroit Free Press: The 1929 cars have been with us for some time. What is delaying the 1930 models?

The Monitor Reader

Check Those You Can Answer

1. Did Mr. Hoover issue a "segregation" order in the Department of Commerce?—*Page One* 10
2. What English word traces its origin to an old Moorish fortress at Tarifa?—*A Word a Day* 10
3. How does the revenue of the motion picture theaters compare with that of the legitimate theaters?—*Odds and Ends* 10
4. What aid to history study has been designed by a Scottish artist?—*Educational Page* 10
5. How does one distinguish between hand-made and machine-made lace?—*Household Arts* 10
6. What has proved the most revolutionary factor ever introduced into Western Canadian farming?—*Magazine Feature* 10
7. What is the "skid-road," and how has it been benefited by prohibition?—*Prohibition Fruitage* 10
8. How was Mr. Hoover's humanity displayed during a children's parade in Warsaw?—*Sundial* 10
9. In these days what responsibility lies upon the tourist in the East?—*Editorial* 10
10. Why, according to Prof. Campagnac, should teachers be religious?—*Sayings* 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Apodictical

This word is taken directly from the Greek words ἀπό (apo), from and δεικνύναι (deiknynai), to show, and means shown by argument, clearly demonstrable, indisputable, expressing necessary truth.

"Provable" implies conclusive evidence; "demonstrable" indicates that it has been verified by practice; "apodictical" carries the assurance that the proof has been established beyond contradiction.

The word may be written apodictical or apodeictical. The former is the more common, but the latter is preferred by many scholars today.

Sound the **a** as in an, **o** as in obey, both **i**'s as in fill, **a** as in account. Both **c**'s have the sound of **k**. The third syllable is accented, ap-o-dic'-ti-cal.

"His doctrine was plainly apodictical."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

H. A. L. Fisher: "No school can afford to do without broadcasting apparatus. Wireless lessons can in no way supersede the more personal lesson of the class teacher, but there is no doubt that, properly handled, the wireless lesson will rapidly become indispensable."

Ben Greet: "Poor young people are made to read passages of Shakespeare and asked to parse them! That was the last thing in the world Shakespeare wanted; he meant his plays to be acted, not read."

The Rev. R. Balmforth: "We can arrive at an easier conception of international justice through an international court than through the arbitrament of war."

Prof. C. R. Fay: "Drink has been the greatest single curse of the English-speaking people in the last 150 years."

A Thought for Today

BETTER that we should err in action than wholly refuse to perform.—SIMMS

In Lighter Vein

Not Even Money

Old Gentleman: "I regret to say I've dropped a five pound note, out of my pocket-book somewhere in the park."

Park Keeper: (pointing at sign) "What! Haven't you read them notices about leaving paper lying about?"—*London Opinion.*

—Passing Show

Sculptor: "Yes, there is something of mine in this year's exhibition."

Model: "How lovely! What is it?"

Sculptor: "My umbrella. I left it there yesterday!"

True Enough

"Isn't it remarkable that one always finds things in the last place one looks?"

"Not at all—when a thing is found one ceases to look."—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

Back to the Restful Job

"What's the matter, Jones? Why don't you slip away for a vacation?"

"Nothing doing! I just came back from one!"

The Party Line

Briggs had a "party line." One evening the telephone rang and a voice asked: "Is this Main 1011 R?"

"No," said Briggs, "but let's visit awhile. I've been trying for two weeks to use this phone."

Surprising

"Well, Fritz, how do you like your new teacher?"

"He is very nice but I can't believe him. Yesterday he said five and four make nine and today he says that three and six make nine."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

Loyalty

Tokyo

AN ENGLISH teacher was traveling through the country, and as her ricksha man jogged along the pretty rural lanes near here she met an elderly Japanese drawing a dilapidated little wagon full of not-too-fresh chrysanthemums.

The teacher, largely through sympathy, decided to buy two bunches of flowers, for the flower man was nearly blind. The ricksha man did the bargaining.

Arriving at the electric-car station the teacher found herself standing beside a native woman who also had a large bouquet of flowers, fresh ones. She looked at the flowers carried by the teacher, and then politely asked where she got them.

On being told that they had been purchased from a poor man up the road, the Japanese woman appeared much disturbed. She said that it was not right to sell a stranger—a guest of the country—such inferior things, and begged the teacher to accept half of her fresh flowers.

The teacher hastened to explain the circumstances, but the other merely said it was "pitiable," and still held out half her flowers, which the teacher finally was obliged to accept.

Dog Mothers Chicks

WHEN three tiny bantam chicks were hatched on a farm near Starkey, N. Y., the owner decided to let them get along without the mother hen. A large German police dog then took over the job on her own initiative and followed them about all day, says an item in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle sent in by W. M. F. When the chicks found a good place to scratch, she would settle herself by them, watching their every move. They seemed perfectly contented with the arrangement, even when the dog occasionally administered a gentle cuff with her huge paw when discipline seemed necessary.

A Friend in Need

A FAMILY which included four children were for a time in rather straitened circumstances, but none of the many wayfarers who stopped at their little home near the railroad tracks were ever turned away hungry, says a contribution from Miss A. A., New York City. One day a young man stopped and asked for a drink and a piece of bread, but the father insisted that he join in the family dinner. On departing, he admitted that he had run away from home but had decided to return. Several weeks later a box arrived by express containing wearing apparel for each of the children and an unsigned note of thanks.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Little Bluebirds' First Flight

THE morning was bright and balmy, with just enough breeze stirring to enable the Big Elm to rustle and neatly rearrange the leaves on its numerous large branches.

"I'm sure to have some callers on such a lovely day as this," he said to himself. So he continued to tidy himself up until he felt very neat, indeed.

Presently his first visitor arrived and took a seat on the topmost branch. It was his old friend, Roxy Robin. After he had had a short rest and had sung three of his favorite tunes for the Big Elm, he sailed away for a visit with his cousin, who lived in the old apple tree beyond the large white house with green shutters.

"I Hope I Never Have to Fly That Far Again," Said the First Little Bluebird.

Next came Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird and the three little Bluebirds. It was the three little Bluebirds' first flight. They had flown all the way from their home in the old gate post across the road—a very exciting experience.

"I hope I never have to fly that far again!" said the first little Bluebird breathlessly.

"I hope I never have to leave this branch!" said the second one.

"Maybe you won't," said the third son, "if you hold on as tightly as I am."

"But children, you can't learn to fly sitting still!" pleaded Mrs. Bluebird.

"And think of the wonderful sights you will miss if you don't learn to fly and have to stay in the same place all the time!" said Mr. Bluebird.

Only one thing semed to interest the three little Bluebirds, however, and that was the branch they sat upon, and they clung to it as tightly as their little feet would let them.

Suddenly, though, it began to sway, first one way and then the other.

"Oh!" chirped the first little Bluebird.

"Oh, Oh!" chirped the second one. And the third little one was just about to chirp, "Oh, Oh, Oh!" when he suddenly discovered he was falling, and without quite realizing it he began to flap his wings. The other little Bluebirds did likewise, and the next thing they knew they had flown to another branch halfway to the top of the Big Elm.

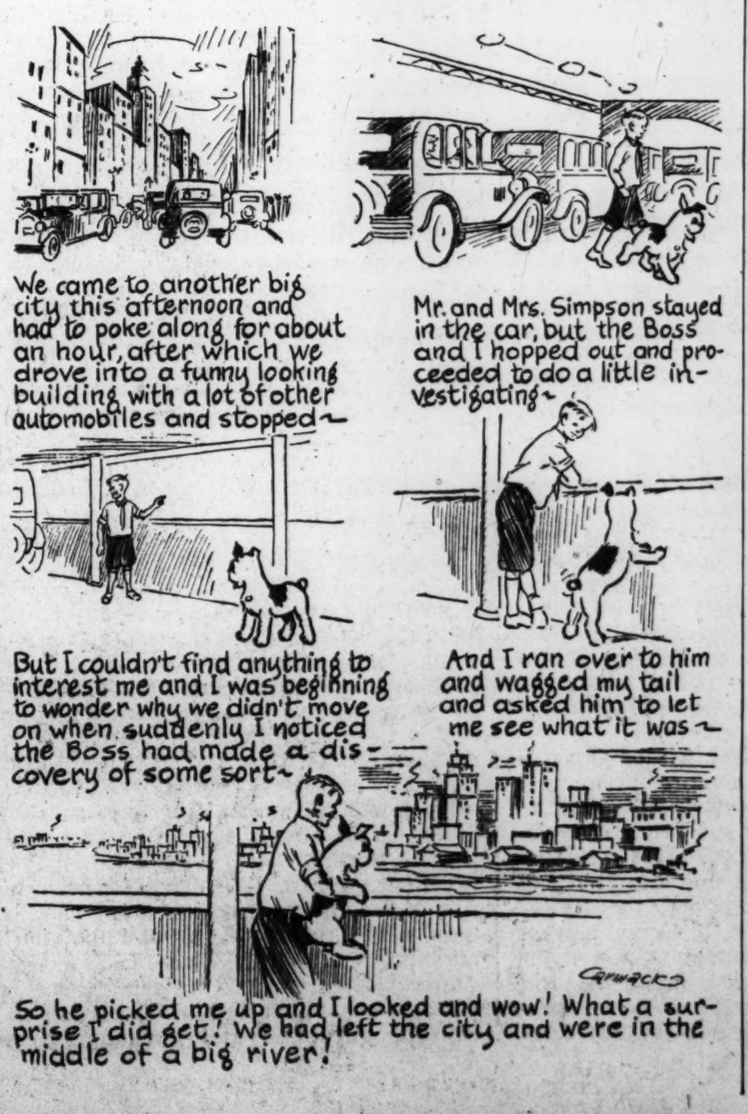
But just as they were beginning to calm down and feel comfortable again, it too, began to sway, first this way and then the other. So to keep from falling they had to flap their wings again, and this time they flew to the topmost branch of the Big Elm.

"There," chirped Mrs. Bluebird, proudly, "that wasn't so difficult, was it?" Then she told them to gaze upon the wonderful sight before them.

There was the large white house with green shutters and beyond it were beautiful green fields and shady trees. By that time the little Bluebirds could scarcely keep their wings still, so eager were they to fly and see the wonderful sights about them. So Mrs. Bluebird led the way and away they flew—that is, all except Mr. Bluebird. He stayed behind a moment to thank the Big Elm for swaying his branches so obligingly. "It was just what they needed to make them fly," said Mr. Bluebird gratefully.

"Yes," said the Big Elm, "I knew it would work. I've been doing it a great many years and it hasn't failed once."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1928 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Urban and Rural Electorates

SPEAKERS at the Williamstown Institute of Politics last week discussed the relative advantages of living in urban centers and rural regions. The discussion arose in a round table on agriculture. The problem of what it is economically possible and wise for the Government to do in aid of the farmers gave way to questions concerning social aspects of life in the country. Has the "simple life" advantages over the more complex existence of the city dweller, with his easy access to comforts, amusements and education?

The problem does not lose in interest by reason of the presidential campaign. Voting in November seems likely to a greater extent than ever before to disclose sharp divisions of opinion between urban and rural electorates. This is nothing new in American elections, but the chances are that in November the cleavage will be exceptionally marked. New York State is Republican and dry; New York City is Democratic and wet. The result in New York will be the balance between the Republican majority upstate and the Democratic majority in New York City. If the Republican candidates "come to the Bronx line," as the phrase is, with less than a particular plurality, then the Democratic candidates will need no more than that plurality in the city. Governor Smith's four elections as Governor have been due to the tremendous votes that he polled in the metropolitan district. Upstate his opponents always beat him.

New York is not the only state in which the country districts vote one way and the city districts another. Democratic chances in Massachusetts—if they exist at all—depend upon strength in the urban centers. In Pennsylvania, William B. Wilson, running for the senatorship against Mr. Vare, polled a large vote in western Pennsylvania, which was overcome by the high number of ballots counted for Mr. Vare in Philadelphia. St. Louis frequently votes differently from the rest of Missouri. Southern California voted solidly against the repeal of the State Prohibition Enforcement Law two years ago, while San Francisco desired repeal. Other illustrations could be given.

The fact is that in many commonwealths of the United States urban centers think differently on political questions from rural communities. As cities become larger and more congested the problem does not become less acute. The makers of state constitutions sometimes protect the rural areas by basing representation in the state legislature on counties rather than on population. Thus in New York, it is practically impossible for the Democrats to control the Legislature. New York City is greatly underrepresented in proportion to its population, and the Republicans have an advantage which cannot be overcome.

A tolerably satisfactory modus vivendi, however, is secured by such legislative apportionment. A similar arrangement is not possible when a single candidate is to be chosen. Few observers will fail to regret the fact that the coming election seems likely to array rural communities against urban centers. One ironical aspect of this cleavage will be the position of the solid South, if in fact it remains solid. The strategy of the Democratic Party is to hold its electoral votes in the South, which is predominantly rural, and to seek to win other states by gaining in the cities sufficient support to overcome adverse majorities in the country districts. Political parties in the United States are not logically organized. They contain opposed elements. They attempt to mix oil and water. But no party has ever attempted to reconcile such irreconcilables as the dry rural South and the wet city machines in the North.

A Householder Among the Nations

GONE, happily, are the days when the United States Government showed a bland indifference toward the way in which its representatives abroad were domiciled. The project of providing suitable housing for American embassies, legations and consulates is being rapidly put into practice.

The most widely known example of this new policy is the acquisition of an excellent site in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, for a building to house all the offices of the American Department of State. This is, however, only the most notable accomplishment of the congressional commission which has the matter in hand. That commission has just announced that it has arranged for the acquisition or improvement of properties in all parts of the world where the interests of the United States are officially represented.

The reluctance of the United States Government for many years to acquire permanent quarters abroad for its officials is now seen to have been part and parcel of the policy of isolation which so long characterized the foreign relations of the United States. For the first century and a quarter of its history, the United States deliberately turned its back on Europe and devoted itself to the development of a virgin continent. This enormous task being in some measure accomplished, American eyes were turned toward the Caribbean and the Far East, and it was in these areas that the "hermit republic" first made itself really felt as a world power. Even then, aloofness did not disappear, for many of the accepted methods of procedure in matters of diplomacy and imperialism were distasteful to the political sense of the nation. Gradually, the conflicting elements in the contact with foreign states have been reconciled or eliminated; the United States has seen the justice of certain European methods, and Europeans have found some merit in American procedure. The United States has now chosen to signify its abandonment of isolation by becoming a householder among the nations.

China's Start on New Treaties

NO ONE thing has been more potent to arouse and keep active the mischievous anti-foreign feeling in China than the native conviction that the nation was bound by a series of treaties so "one-sided" as to be "unequal." How these pacts came into being is a long story, often related and of itself anything but one-sided. Today, however, must turn from that twice-told tale and start a new one—must begin to revise those old agreements, for the point of view now internationally current would honor the sovereignty of any people that was proving itself capable of maintaining genuine government and of fulfilling its obligations with decent regard for diplomatic and commercial usages.

The growth of a sincerely national sense in "New China" was certain to raise the issue of these unilateral treaties just so soon as a central control could establish itself and prove authority and competence. Wherefore, the recent action of the United States State Department, in closing an agreement with China, to put into effect (in 1929) the surtaxes prescribed by the Washington treaty of 1922, is both striking and important. It is the one because closed so early in the administrative existence of today's Nanking ministry. It is the other because it cannot but influence other states to take similar action.

It is instantly obvious, of course, that serious difficulties must be successively met and mastered as China's many foreign understandings are severally brought under consideration for rewriting. The road to international equality which is before the world shows noticeably rough spots, to be traveled over only with care and patience. The tariff question is one thing, extraterritoriality is quite another; and there are yet more entries on the ledger, varying in degree of complication but alike in kind, in that each is a qualification of sovereignty. In theory, then, there is but the one goal for Nanking to seek. In practice the attainment is going to be far indeed from an easy matter.

Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, in reaching this commercial agreement, has granted de jure recognition of the Kuomintang Government, and hence his proposal is of peculiar weight and will prove of broadening influence. To no inconsiderable part of the undiplomatic world the act will commend itself as justifiable because earned. The Nationalist régime has been growing steadily stronger as day has followed day since Peiping (Peking) fell to its representatives. They sit more firmly in the executive saddle and more clearly show themselves representative of the Chinese people.

The comments on the gambit now led by the United States are as varied as the Chinese interests of the commentators—and they run the long gamut between "academic" and "vital." Months ago the British Government expressed its willingness to discuss with China the whole tangle of the treaties, but no recent statement has come either from Sir Austen Chamberlain or Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China. Japan, too, has said something of like import. But only Washington, thus far, has translated promise into action. It is going to be as interesting as important to see what others will do?—and when?—and how?

M. P.'s From Distant Lands

MEMBERS of the Empire Parliamentary Association, from the self-governing communities within the British Commonwealth, are convening in Canada this year. They should benefit much by touring across the Dominion at this time, when the harvesting is in full swing between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, and when nature's bountiful yield in other provinces is being garnered. The peregrinating M. P.'s will return with a far more comprehensive knowledge concerning the resources and institutions of Canada after having inspected public works and private industries, conferred with provincial and Dominion ministers and attended numerous official luncheons, dinners and receptions.

While it was arranged to enable the parliamentary delegates to see as much as possible of one dominion under the British crown, the tour is also the medium for promoting mutual acquaintance and friendship between them. In addition to the Canadian members as hosts on this occasion, there are more than fifty delegates from other British parliamentary institutions. They come from Great Britain, the Irish Free State, India, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Malta and southern Rhodesia.

In former times, some political leaders had dreams of the assembling of one imperial parliament in London, with representatives elected from the distant lands of the Empire. The advocates of imperial federation included statesmen of vision, but the present structure of the British Commonwealth has outgrown any such plan of centralized political authority. The cause of co-operation within the family of nations is served by periodical conferences of premiers and other ministers, such as the Imperial Conference of 1926. Meetings like the present tour of the Empire Parliamentary Association also serve an excellent purpose. The delegates are representative of the various parliamentary parties. Members of the Swaraj Party of India, the Nationalist Party of South Africa, Liberal, Labor and Conservative members, traveling together across Canada, must find helpful opportunities for discussing questions and exchanging views on problems in which they are mutually interested. The Empire Parliamentary Association is obviously contributing toward the strengthening of ties within the British Commonwealth.

"James, Light the Candles"

WITH much ingenuity it has been determined in a recent publication of the United States Geological Survey on Power Capacity and Production that every person in the United States has about the equivalent of sixty servants in constant attendance. This thought might seem dangerously likely to make many persons in the United States proud and haughty to a degree incompatible with democracy; but an "equivalent," fortunately, is slightly different from the actual thing. It is much quicker and more efficient, for example, to press a button and summon servant electricity to illuminate the room than to say, "James, light the candles," and then wait while James lights them; but the obedience of James has a quality altogether lacking in the obedience of electricity. The one obeys with at least a flattering assumption of respect; the other with a complete and unflattering indifference. No man may patronize electricity, nor, for that matter, the electrician who will be hastily, and even imploringly, sent for if the button fails to work.

Marshaling these "sixty servants," however, presents an understandable figure of speech; their manner of service differentiates the present civilization from its predecessors. It detracts nothing from wonder at the achievements of the savants and inventors to wonder also if we are, all together, so very much happier than our ancestors, who, not having such aids and conveniences, got on, probably about as contentedly as we do, without them. Our houses are lighter and warmer—but are our hearts lighter and warmer?

One thinks of Aladdin, that well-known though fictitious person who no doubt found it quite as convenient to rub a lamp as it would have been to press a button. The modern householder has been compared with him. But it is well to remember that Aladdin could rub his lamp and have a completely equipped palace built overnight on the vacant lot across the street. It would have lacked some conveniences that we should now consider essential, but it would have been the best kind of palace that Aladdin could imagine.

Musicians and the Radio

MUSICIANS with almost one accord are contributing to the entertainment of the radio public, according to observation of George Engles, the concert manager, though a few still, from scruple, hold off. Performers of the first rank are consenting to the idea of the loudspeaker and its innumerable audience, barring a few who object, on acoustic grounds.

Artists who at first rejected the proposals of the electricians to sell them their fragile wares to be scattered helter-skelter down the avenues of the night winds, have changed their views. Particularly, vocalists and instrumentalists, who apprehended a loss of dignity and emolument from letting people stay at home instead of going to the concert hall to hear them, have found they were mistaken. Only those extraordinarily conscientious ones who must have immediate aural and visual contact with the persons before whom they sing or play refuse, today, the offers of the network program makers.

In the promulgation of tone by radio, affairs seem to have gone much the same as they went formerly in the exploitation of it through the phonograph. Those who then had the lovely thing to sell balked at the thought of its being mechanicalized and cheapened. But not for long; no sooner was the disk a fairly proved popular success than sopranos, tenors, pianists and violinists of the highest renown began to make contracts with the manufacturers and to put themselves under appointment to the directors of record laboratories. Nor did they suffer permanent loss of adherents in the recital hall. For although there did, at first, arise a box office complaint, it was comparatively brief.

Mr. Engles, in an announcement from his bureau, notes that radio listeners have begun to break away from the dials on evenings when music which they like is to be presented in town by an interpreter whom they fancy. They even call hitherto unseen figures out of obscurity—men and women who have won a reputation at the microphone, but who have never shown especial desire to appear on the platform. They want them to come forth and display their prowess as executants and stylists right before folks.

So more, rather than less, actual music is the result in consequence of the radio. And as for the phonograph, an artistic standard is being set up that must cause concert organizations to renounce all their pretense of superiority. The repertory of the record has lately so broadened, especially in the domain of chamber music, that when people begin to demand to hear upon real violins what they have learned to like as reproduced by needle, string quartets will hardly be plentiful enough nor practiced enough to meet the situation.

Editorial Notes

The "pay-as-you-leave" policy introduced by the manager of a Wendell (Ida.) motion picture theater is decidedly novel. Moreover, when it is learned that the patrons are required to pay only if they enjoyed the performance, it would seem to insure that the patrons will get the very best he can obtain.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier of Greece, says he failed in 1920 because the Nation's policy then was war; now that it is peace, however, he does not believe that the people will "allow our work to go to pieces." Instruction usually means construction.

The World Federation of Youth for Peace, by opposing revolution as a means to achieve its end, has shown greater maturity than its name implies.

The only mixed claims commission competent to decide the case presented by rival campaign managers is a full electorate.

At the Cradle of Democracy

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

FROM the crest of a lofty hill Monticello, gray with antiquity, hallowed by association with the names that are greatest in American history, looks far across the valley in which nestles the little red brick town of Charlottesville, to where Swannanoa rears its crest, topped with another stately mansion, built of white marble and consecrated to plutocratic pleasure as the former mansion is to democratic doctrine.

The political shrine and the country club stand on their respective hilltops and typify picturesquely the varying interests which engage the thoughts of those who live in or visit this southern garden spot. In the midst of all, down in the valley, lies the University of Virginia, housed in the buildings that Jefferson planned, and fitting enthusiastic youth, year after year, to begin the ascent of one hill or the other—the road which leads to wealth and material comfort, or that more arduous pathway, which guides its followers to the heights of true eminence, public service and enduring fame. Life, its educational basis, its ambitions and aspirations and its highest rewards all find illustration here.

When Thomas Jefferson saw the end of his physical life approaching he wrote for himself that singular epitaph which omitted altogether the fact of his two terms as President of the United States. To have written the Virginia Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence, and to have founded the University of Virginia were the achievements by which he sought to be remembered.

Presidents come and go, and in the course of centuries their names will be multiplied beyond the recognition of men. But Jefferson rightly saw that only once in history could any man make such contributions to human welfare and progress as these which he set down as basing his claim to immortality.

The University of Virginia is a monument not alone to Jefferson's foresight as an advocate of higher education but to his skill as an architect. You may search far among the educational institutions of the United States without finding so impressive a spectacle as the great green lawn between the rows of red brick, one-story, one-room cottages, interspersed with two-story buildings, white of portico and of trim. The rows of cottages which serve as dormitories are arcaded, and before them long lines of noble oaks stretch in parallel rows the quarter of a mile or so that separates the historic rotunda at one end of the lawn from the dignified Cabell Hall at the other.

There is no "Gold Coast" at the university, though undoubtedly the fraternity houses which line the streets leading to the college grounds, do supply a measure of luxury denied the tenants of the regular college buildings. But the ancient quarters, whether facing the lawn, or those known as the Range, which face outward, must appeal to the boy with any reverence for history, or with a true sense of the picturesque. A trifle primitive they are still in the matter of plumbing and the like modern luxuries, although a certain deference has been paid to the enervation of modern youth by the installation of steam heat.

Adjacent to the dormitories known as "the Range" are the curious serpentine walls of brick about seven feet high, which are one of the unique features of the scene. They are only one brick thick and were they laid straight would scarcely stand up against the most ordinary assaults of weather. But Jefferson, seeking to economize in material, applied the theory of the arch horizontally instead of perpendicularly as is common. As a result the walls, laid like a succession of "S's" placed end to end, have endured these 100 years.

But after all Jefferson did not originate this architectural device. It probably was used in classic days, and even in this comparatively new land you will find, in Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts, the remains of stone walls built by the Indians in precisely this same serpentine form but without mortar and therefore now falling down. But for precision of design and durability the Jefferson walls stand pre-eminent.

Poe and Woodrow Wilson seem to be the historic idols of the university. Bronze tablets mark the rooms which each occupied and I believe the Poe room is in some sense a museum although I did not enter it. One wonders what the founder of the university would have thought of the erratic genius of the one, or the world-wide vision of the latter. Nothing in the voluminous writings of Thomas Jefferson, or in the vast volume of biographical data about him suggests the slightest interest on his part in contemporary literature, whether poetry or fiction.

Indeed as to poetry he once wrote "To my own mortification . . . of all men living I am the last who should undertake to decide as to the merits of poetry . . . A blind man might as well undertake to judge a painting or the deaf a musical composition." While as for fiction he declared the result of novel reading to be "A bloated imagination, sickly judgment and disgust toward all of the real businesses of life." Neither by his literary achievements nor his personal habits would Poe have appealed to the founder of the university, which now loves to honor him, while as for Woodrow Wilson, that greatest of modern internationalists would have earned scant sympathy in the thought of the President, who wrote to Elbridge Gerry, "I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane that there were an ocean of fire between us and the Old World."

Perhaps it was because of some inherited tendency against internationalism that the Institute of Public Affairs, held annually at the university, tends to concentrate on national problems. Indeed, with the exception of some discussion of Latin-American relations, there was no attention paid, this year, at any rate, to matters beyond the boundaries of the United States. During my brief stay there it appeared that the Round Tables conducted by Prof. A. R. Hatton, on "Political Parties," Dr. Latané of Johns Hopkins, on "Latin-American Relations," and Dr. Victor Rosewater on "The Influence of the Press," drew the largest attendance and evoked the most active discussion.

The press, like the weather, is ever under lively discussion and in neither case is anything effective done about it. As for political parties the assembled intelligentsia generally agreed that there was no material difference between them, and thereafter almost the same audience exploded, on both sides of the question, when Dr. Dieffenbach, editor of a Unitarian paper, mildly suggested that there might be reason to oppose Governor Smith because of his church affiliations. The curious part of it was that in the name of tolerance quite a number furiously denounced any toleration whatsoever of Dr. Dieffenbach's point of view.

Williamstown, which was first in the field with an "Institute of Politics," makes the suggestion this year that there shall be some form of co-operation devised among these institutions of which there are now five or six well established. It would seem like a wise step.

Political education is a great need of the American people. An electorate which this year at least will approach 50,000,000 voters can hardly be sent to school to study politics, but at least a certain number may be equipped to speak on current topics with knowledge and authority. In England the Liberal Party holds a summer school at Oxford at which the tenets of the party are expounded by its leading men, and its policies defended for the benefit of young men who wish to enter upon the activities of politics. Something of the same sort is being done in Japan, perhaps with the basic purpose of combating Communism, which is spreading in that country.

The American tendency is to keep the institutes of politics free from party control, maintain them in academic control and, in most cases, avoid discussion of any issue which is at stake in a pending election. I do not recall that any of the four notable institutes this year found time or place for the discussion of prohibition which seems to be the paramount issue of the campaign so far as it has progressed, although the farm problem found place both at Williamstown and Charlottesville. It may be possible that in the United States we are erring a little on the academic side and that less professorial and more professionally political contributions to the discussions would add to their value. But I think that even more than this some more rigid test of fitness for participation in the institutes will be found necessary—though difficult to establish.

Around Charlottesville, nestling in valleys or perched on friendly hilltops, are the homes of a steadily increasing American leisure class. Some are ancient Virginia homesteads, modernized within and strengthened without against the gentle but persistent ravages of time. As a rule they are of the rich deep-toned brick which should help to free the Virginia red clay from the evil repute that motorists heap upon it. When combined with white classic columns supporting a lofty portico it forms a type of dignified domestic architecture well adapted to awaken the covetousness of a dweller in a northern city.

Add to this broad lawns, plentifully studded with ancient oaks—one friend had seven before his door, one of which four men could scarce encircle with outstretched arms—and you have a picture to which memory clings lovingly. And within, these stately homes are spacious, cool and quiet, with broad halls, gently ascending stairways and lofty ceilings. One who lives thus, quietly sequestered in his own park, five miles perhaps from the nearest neighbor with whom he would have social intercourse, and a hundred miles from the nearest considerable city, must have intellectual resources of his own wherewith to occupy his time. Few, I found, attempted much in the way of actually farming their estates. But I discovered more than one notable library, and an alert interest in the affairs of the world even beyond the Atlantic.

The old home of Lady Astor is one of the notable places in the vicinity and the connections of the Langhorne family seem to constitute almost a sort of county aristocracy. Genealogy, indeed, and family ramifications seem to afford an endless theme of conversation as they are apt to do in southern communities. And it is curious how distinctly southern in habit of thought and customs this region is, although a steadily increasing number of northern people are resorting to it. But I noted the "homing" tendency of the true southerner in the fact that many of the finest estates are now occupied by men of southern origin who after the war, had gone north to recoup their fortunes and returned to restore and upbuild their ancestral country, if not indeed their own ancient estates. Mirador, Castalia, Sevenoaks, Hillcrest, Monticello—the very names suggested spacious leisure and dignified aloofness.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Those Who Go to College"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article "Those Who Go to College" in the Monitor of August 10 discussed a problem that is indeed vital to many young men and women as well as to the universities.

Both a definite goal and hard earnest work are essential, as was pointed out, in order to make college worth while. Yet the fact that so few college people have a definite goal, and so many often change their courses, needs more study than to say that they should have a goal and not waver from their course.

There is a need for closer guidance of students. The instructors could be of great help in showing the way through the often confused mass of learning and new-found freedom that suddenly comes to the new student. Have the professors realized this most vital need of guidance for the young men and women? Is not such guidance as they could give equally as important as research problems in various fields?

College students, it is true, have their moments of hip, hip, hoorah, but these are few moments compared to the hours of quiet study and work. The noisy moments are more noticeable because they are noisy, yet those quiet hours are shaping and forming the youth tremendously. Here is an opportunity to influence human progress as much as any material invention.

"General knowledge . . . is priceless, but its value is ever secondary to a definite source of livelihood," says the article. But I have learned through experience that colleges are not vocational schools. My education is "purely educational" one man I interviewed said to me, despite the fact that I specialized in the school of business of one of the large universities.

Could not the problem of those who go to college be simplified by such a program as this:

(1) Offer a junior diploma at the end of two years;
(2) Establish more definite vocational schools, and
(3) Demand that high schools get a fuller utilization of the students' powers, how to study, read, and solve a problem, etc.

The men who are now solving many problems in the universities have one of the greatest in influencing and developing the youth of today.

Chicago, Ill. MAURICE BLUMENTHAL.

Another Aspect of Personal Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We hear nowadays from the wets about "personal rights"—in connection with the liquor question—the "personal right" to drink intoxicating liquors if one wishes to, etc., etc. As a means of rebuttal the question is pertinently put: What about the personal right, nay the freedom, of innocent women and children, and even of men, to pass along the public streets and highways, unafraid and unmolested by drunken individuals?

We, who lived through the days of the open saloon, well remember that women and children did not enjoy that personal right, and freedom. Wherever saloons existed, it was well known that it was quite unsafe for them to pass along certain streets and places unescorted, and be sure of freedom from insult or even worse, by intoxicated men either loafing there, or lunging unsteadily out of saloons in such an intoxicated condition as to be quite irresponsible for what they said and did.

We also know full well that if liquor is again made available legally, women and children will lose part or all the new freedom and unafraidness which they now enjoy, and which has come with, and partly because of, prohibition. Destroy prohibition, and that freedom will be menaced, if not destroyed also.

And all this is beside the question of what we believe will happen on the public highways through drunken automobile drivers, if liquor is again made legally available. W. T. D.

Kansas City, Mo.

Prosperity in Europe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have just completed a three months' visit to Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland. We have stopped in medium-priced hotels—not those that cater to moneyed foreigners—and have been shown every consideration and politeness on the street, at the opera, in shops, or in hotels. Not the slightest shade of animosity have we noticed anywhere, except our first day in Italy, when I did not think it necessary for me, a stranger, to take off my hat to the Fascist flag.

We have seen no lack of money, all countries apparently being quite prosperous. Germany, which was in poor condition when we were visiting there five years ago, has taken on new vigor and is like the old fatherland of other days—peaceful and prosperous, with the working class busy and content. Italy is a little restless, but the laboring man was better dressed and more contented than I have ever known him to be.

As for France, there seems to be an abundance of money. Many of the small shops were closed for the entire summer by the middle of July.

Havre, France. HENRY SMOTHERS.